Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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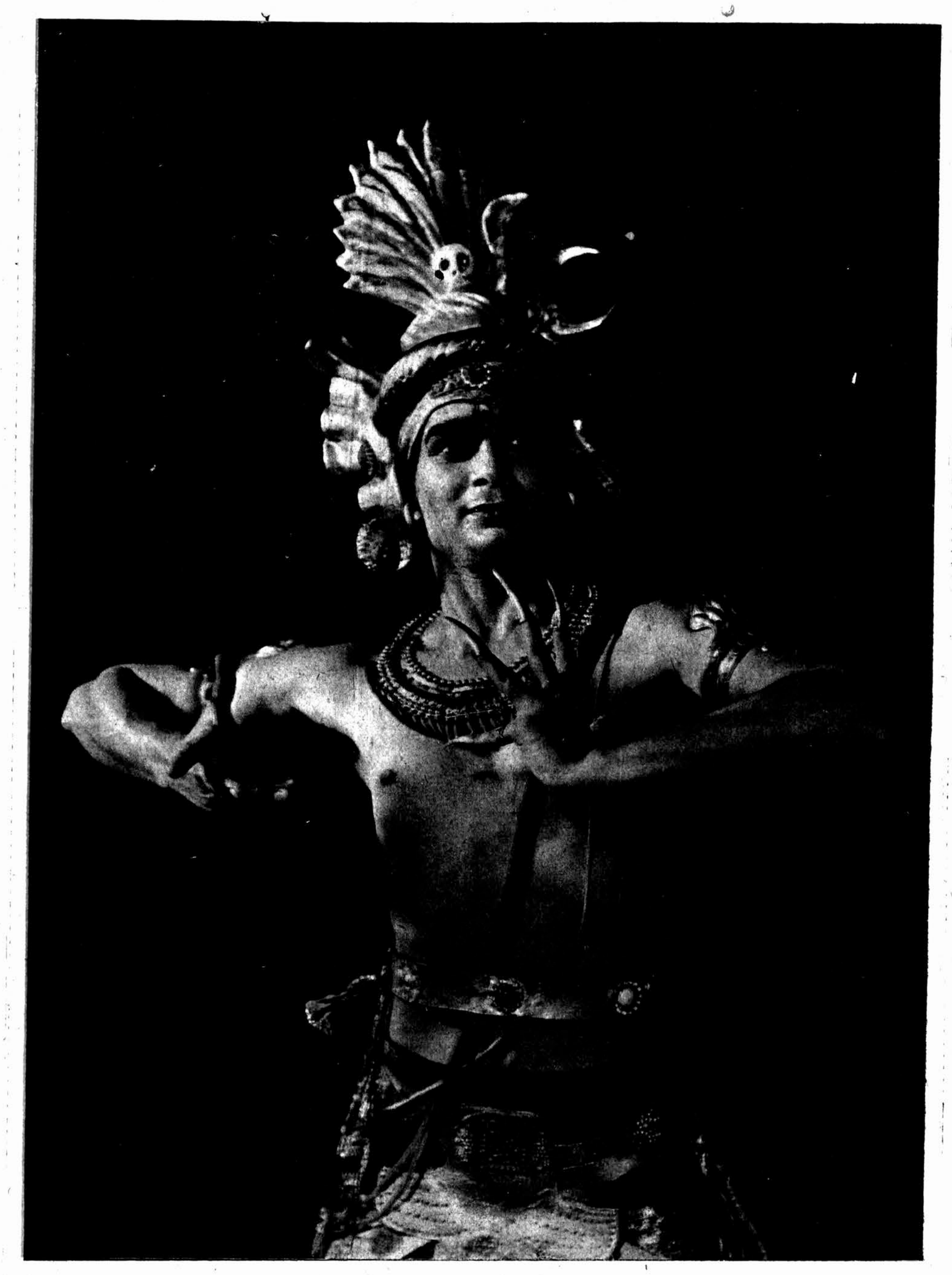
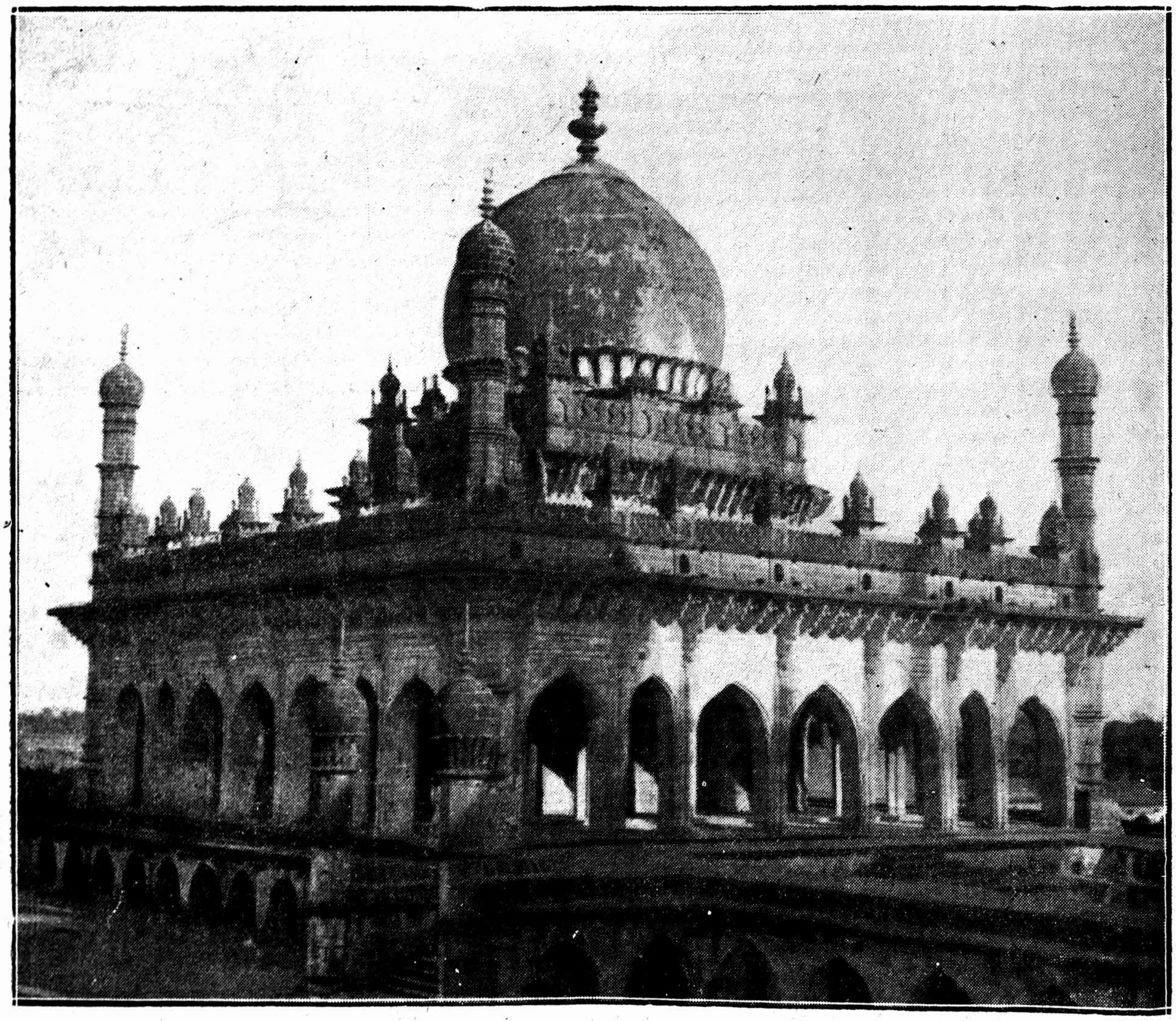
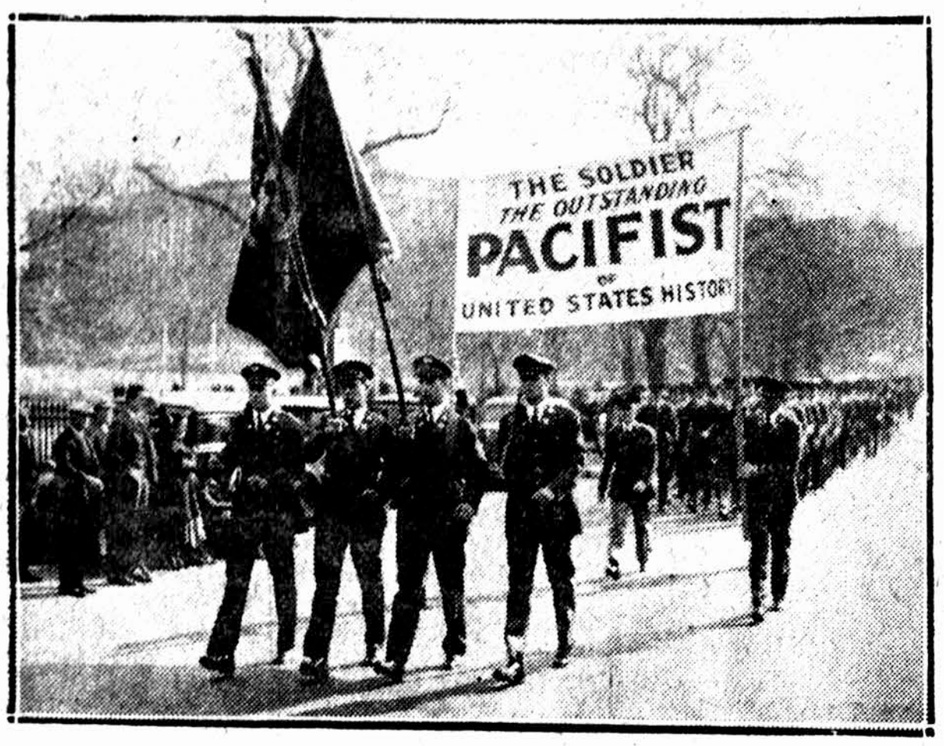


UDAY SHANKAR AS WAR-GOD

WHEN INDIAN ARCHITECTURE SYMBOLISED NATIONAL CULTURE



IBRAHIM ROZA—BIJAPUR. (Photo by M. Desai, F.R.P.S.)



Students of Boston University march in their R.O.T.C. uniforms as a gesture in support of military preparedness as best insurance against war.

Young paraders in Philadelphia's anti-war demonstration carry a sculptured argument against war, taken from the Long Ago.

It is now assumed that Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, who has long been missing on his solo hop to Australia from London, is dead. He is pictured above with his wife.

Japanese high-school girls practising with long swords, preparatory to participating in national Olympiad at Meiji Shrine.

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1935

HOARE ADDS INSULT TO INJURY

President Masaryk Resigns

Failing Health Of Founder Of Czechoslovak Republic

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PRAGUE, Dec. 14.

One of Europe's oldest statesmen and the Octogenarian President Masaryk, virtual founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, resigned this morning due to failing health after signing the amnesty for all prisoners, except those convicted of grave offences. His successor to be elected next week is expected to be Dr. Benes.

President Masaryk is the son of a coachman and has been locksmith, blacksmith, teacher, professor and deputy in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire.

STOP PRESS

Cairo Manifesto

CAIRO, Dec. 14.

A manifesto declaring that the demonstrations will continue failing a favourable reply from the British Residency to the National Front's demand for draft treaty of 1930 has been issued by the Students Committee which demands the resignation of the Ministers of Justice and Education. Meanwhile, the demonstrations continue and a number of students assembled at the British Residency shouting for Independence.—Reuter.

ITALIAN OPPOSITION
(Special Cable).
ROME, Dec. 14.

In addition to the cession of Assab, Italian opposition to the peace plan is crystallising round the restoration of Aksum which Signor Gayda declares in the "Giornale de Italia" is practically impossible.

NAHAS PASHA SEES NESSIM PASHA
CAIRO, Dec. 14,

A Reuter message says:—

Nahas Pasha, the Wafd leader, is understood to have pressed Premier Nessim Pasha for early elections. The Cabinet's next step will probably be the promulgation of the electoral law based on universal direct suffrage.

CORPORATION CRISIS
CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Fourteen out of the nineteen Muslim Councillors and Aldermen of the Calcutta Corporation who met at the Mayor's place this evening to consider the situation arising from yesterday's incident at the Corporation meeting have tendered their resignations to the Mayor. The "Associated Press" understands the Mayor, Mr. A. K Fazlul Haq, M.L.A., does not think it advisable to take immediate action because it might impair the chances of an amicable settlement for which the Mayor is still trying his best and hopes to be successful.—A.P.

To Accept Paris Terms Is Statesmanship!

ADVICE TO NEGUS

France And Britain Anxious For Mussolini's Consent To Arrangement

LONDON, December 14.

The General impression of the Italo-Ethiopian peace terms is not likely to be materially altered by the White Paper issued this morning containing the documents relating to the dispute.

The principal contents are Sir Samuel Hoare's almost identical telegrams to the Ambassador at Rome and Minister at Addis Ababa containing the proposals together with an urgent communication for presentation to Sgr. Mussolini and the Emperor.

THE WHITE PAPER

The communication stated 'inter alia' that before the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen arranged at Geneva for December 12 the British and French Governments, in their anxiety to see an early end of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict by agreement between the parties in accordance with the invitation extended to them on November 2 at Geneva by the representatives of a large number of the members of the League have in the course of the recent conversations between Sir Samuel Hoare and M. Laval endeavoured to draw up the bases of an agreement. They are anxious to take into account the Italian aspirations in so far as these can be made compatible with the principles of the Covenant and respect for Ethiopian sovereignty. They are convinced that an arrangement should be drawn up under the direction of the Committee of Five and they had decided to make certain suggestions urgently to that Committee.

THEIR ANXIETY

M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare are anxious to make sure that Sgr. Mussolini (the Emperor) would accept this as the basis of negotiation in principle without prejudice to the result of the discussions which will subsequently take place before the Committee. They have consequently decided to communicate to him strictly confidentially all proposals which their Governments would propose to submit to the Committee of Five. The document stresses the need for an early reply if the recipient agrees to negotiate on these conditions in collaboration with the Committee of Five.

The document concludes that the bases of settlement provide for Ethiopia an outset to the sea, preferably consisting of a strip of Eritrea under Assab. In the alternative the British and French Governments are prepared to facilitate access to the sea as stated to the Committee of Five.

Sir Samuel Hoare advises the Negus to accept Paris Terms as proof of statesmanship. But the Ethiopian Emperor has rejected them summarily.

INSULT TO INJURY

Sir Samuel Hoare's further telegram dated December 10 addressed to the Minister at Addis Ababa says:—

"You should use the utmost influence to induce the Emperor to give careful and favourable consideration to the proposals and on no account lightly to eject them. On the contrary I feel sure that he will give further proof of his statesmanship by realising the advantage of the opportunity of negotiation which they will afford and will avail himself of it."—Reuter.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Egyptian National Front

Ideal Coalition For Britain To Negotiate Treaty

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Manchester "Guardian" opines that if the elections in Egypt are to held to-day, the National Front would gain an overwhelming victory and will be the ideal coalition with which Britain might open treaty negotiations on the agreed condition that the treaty will not operate until the Abyssinian trouble is settled. But Premier Nessim Pasha conceives that the elections will be impossible for many months. Thus a favourable opportunity of healing an old sore may pass away. It is be hoped that it is not yet too late to avoid this regrettable situation.

NEW SPANISH CABINET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MADRID, Dec. 14.

Following a number of unsuccessful attempts by other leaders, the ex-Liberal, Portela Valladares, who is not a member of the Cortes has formed the Cabinet including ex-Premier Chapaprieta as Finance Minister, but excluding the Catholics which is the strongest party in the Cortes.

NEITHER "YES" NOR "NO"

Rome Seeks Clarification

ROME, Dec. 14.

The next official step in connection with the peace proposals will be the Italian request for clarification of certain points. A definite "yes" or "no" is not expected to be given to the proposals. But reservation is almost certainly to be made regarding Abyssinian outlet at Assab, as the Italians contend that their wish to link up Somaliland with Eritrea is recognised in the Italo-Franco-British Treaty.—Reuter.

FRIENDLY AND FRANK DISCUSSION

((Special Cable)
BERLIN, Dec. 14.

An official communique confirms that the Phipps-Hitler-Neurath conversation dealt with the possibilities of the limitation of armaments and the Franco-British Air Locarno proposal. It adds that the discussion was friendly and frank.

Italians Leave Djibouti

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ROME, Dec. 14.

Djibouti's last batch of Italian to leave Abyssinia arrived namely Monsignor Santa, head of the Catholic Mission at Addis Ababa and three other Italian missionaries who claimed to be the Vatican citizens and not Italians.

1. PERSONAL.

My Wife Bai Vishnulaxmi Indoo, Raikwal Brahmin by caste, the whereabouts of her may be communicated to husband, Rameshchandrai Damodar Bhatt, Box No. 5320, "Bombay Chronicle."

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Bania Bridegroom for an intelligent, healthy and good-looking non-Matric bride. Communicate with all details to Box No. 5333, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Educated Bride for a Maratha Graduate (Age 25), in Government Service. Apply Box No. 5323, "The Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted An Heiress or so for an England-returned Agarwal Bachelor of 23, Elder brother in the I.C.S. Apply with full particulars and photo to Box No. 5315, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Immediately Two Lady Professors: one M.A. in Sanskrit and one in Mathematics, for the Intermediate and High School Classes of Gokul Das Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, U.P. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Manager. (5314).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Free Homoeo-Ayur-Unani Degrees by regular and postal training examination. Practitioners' best chance also. No degree-fee:—Indian Homoeopathic Institute, Khamasachakla, Ahmedabad.

"Desai's Coaching Classes" for Senior Cambridge and University examinations. Highly efficient tuition. Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (5310).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates **for July Cambridge** and Punjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

"Rosegardens" for Quality!—the watch-word of the Rosegardens' products is 'Quality First.' Rosegardens' Roses are grown in the most approved manner and are offered for sale being fully acclimatized in a soil beaten upon by all the winds that blow and exposed to a sun most scorching and burning—where the hardy ones survive—the delicates die early. M. Bhuttacharji & Sons, Rosegardens, Mihijam. (2301).

JUPITER GENERAL

Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

J11

Public Notices

NOTICE.

The Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee hereby inform all dealers in Soft Coke and household consumers that in order to ensure the quality and loading of Soft Coke they are prepared to inspect the loading of Soft Coke Wagons in the Jharia Coal-field (Raniganj and Mugma Coal-fields will be taken up later) on behalf of such Collieries as are prepared to have the loading inspected and Soft Coke Dealers in the various towns in the country. With a view to facilitating supervision and inspection the Collieries in the Jharia Coalfield have been grouped as under:—

GROUP——A

All Collieries east of Jharia-Patherdih Railway Line.

GROUP——B

All Collieries west of Jharia-Patherdih Railway Line and east of Kusunda-Bansjora Railway Line.

GROUP——C

All Collieries in Katras-Khanodih Section.

Each Group will have one Sub-Committee of 3 Members selected by the Colliery Owners themselves. A representative of the Coal Merchants' Association, Jharia, will also be co-opted in each of the 3 Sub-Committees.

A list of the Collieries which have agreed to work in the above Scheme is given below. The list is by no means a comprehensive one and the name of Collieries which agree to join in the Scheme will be published, each month, as found necessary.

Mg. Agents or Owners & Addresses:	Name of Colliery.
A. C. BANERJI & COMPANY, 3|1, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.	New Jinagora Nichitpur West Barakar
ANGARPATHRA COLLIERY COY., P. O. Katrasgarh, Manbhum.	Angarpathra
B. K. ROY, Kesalpur House, Katrasgarh P. O., Manbhum.	Ramkanali New Lakurka Benidih
B. N. MONDAL & COMPANY, 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Kenduadih & Khas Kenduadih
CENTRAL ALKUSA COLLIERY COY., C|o Pure Jharia Colliery, Jharia P. O., Manbhum.	Gondudih
DHANSAR COAL COY., LTD., Jharia P. O., Manbhum.	Dhansar
DHARIAJOBA COLLIERY COY., Kusunda P. O. (Manbhum).	Dhariajoba
EAST BHUGGUTDIH COLLIERY COY., Jharia P. O., (Manbhum).	East Bhuggutdih
EMERALD COAL COMPANY, Katrasgarh P. O., Manbhum.	West Benidih
GOLUKDIH COLLIERY CO., LTD., P. O. Jharia (Manbhum).	Golukdih
G. P. C. & COMPANY, Jharia P. O. (Manbhum).	Khas Jinagora
GONSHADIH COAL COMPANY, Kusunda P.O., Manbhum.	Gonshadih
KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS. LTD., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.	Madhuband Koiludih
PURE JHARIA COLLIERY COY., Jharia P. O., Manbhum.	Pure Jharia New Pure Jharia Pure Jharia East
THE BIHAR COAL COMPANY, P. O. Bansjora (Manbhum).	Central Bansjora Khas.
B. C. DUTT, Mg. Agent—Isabella Coal Coy. Nudkhurkee P.O., Manbhum.	Nudkhurkee.
B. JEWELLS & COMPANY, P. O. Kusunda.	Busserya.
BAGDIGI KUJAMA COLLIERIES COY, P. O. Jharia.	South Kujama.
THE CENTRAL JEENAGORA COAL COY., LTD., 17, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.	Central Jeenagora.
EMERALD COAL COY, P. O. Nudkhurkee, Manbhum.	West Benidih.
GANGJEE DOSSA & SONS, P. O. Jharia.	North Kujama.
THE GHUSICK COAL COY., LTD. Kalipahari, E. I. Rly.	Kalipahari.
GHOSE'S TETTURIA COLLIERY (1929) LTD., 3, Canning Street, Calcutta.	Tetturia.
J. P. LALLA, Esq., P. O. Katrasgarh.	Toondu Khas.
KESHAVJI PITAMBAR & BROS. Jharia P. O.	Kujama.
NORTH MOSILA COLLIERY COY. 9, Clive Row, Calcutta.	North Mosila.
R. N. BAGCHI & BROS. DOBARY COLLY. LTD., P. O. Jharia.	Dobary.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

S. N. BANERJI,
Secretary,
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.

Calcutta,
Dated the 31st October, 1935.

2048

SAILORS' HOME STRIKE ENDS

Happy Termination Of Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Secretary of the Seamen's Union writes:—

The strike of the inmates of the Indian Sailor's Home came to a dramatic end yesterday evening and all the strikers marched in a triumphant procession from the Mazagaon Police Court to the "Home" premises headed by Abdul-Rehman Karachiwala, the inmate whose expulsion caused this sympathetic strike.

This extraordinary position arose out of a criminal case of an alleged assault launched by a seaman against the Superintendent of the Home. The case came up for hearing before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Oscar Brown yesterday noon when many strikers were present to hear the proceeding.

The defence counsel asked for adjournment which the Magistrate refused in view of the fact that the grievance concerned a seaman.

After recording the evidence of two or three witnesses wherein the facts of the strike were also narrated the Magistrate remarked that the expulsion of Abdul Rehman was not proper and suggested the accused (i.e. the Superintendent of the Home) should re-admit him in the Home.

The accused stated that it was not in his power as the resolution of expulsion was passed by the Home Committee, thereupon Mr. Oscar Brown postponed the hearing of the case till 3-30 p.m. and asked the accused to see the chairman of the Home and request him on his behalf to readmit Abdul Rehman.

In the meanwhile all the strikers flocked to the Mazagaon Police Court. When the case again came up for hearing in the afternoon the Superintendent of the Home submitted a letter from Mr. Wiles, the Chairman of the Home Committee. Mr. Brown then told the strikers to go back to the Sailors Home along with Abdul Rehman. He also promised that their grievances would be inquired into by the Home Committee.

Later in the evening all the strikers headed by Abdul Rehman marched in a big procession from the Mazagaon Court to the Indian Sailor's Home shouting slogans vociferously all the way and reentered their "Own Home."

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pherozshah Rustomji Thanawala, a Parsi gentleman (58) who is stated to have been suffering from insomnia and hallucination, committed suicide by means of setting fire to his clothes on Thursday last at 12 noon.

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest held today on the body of Munshi Kanhayalal (25), which was recovered while lying between platforms 4 and 5 at the Victoria Terminus yesterday.

Inquest was held to-day on the body of Maruty Tukaram, age 25 years who was stated to have died through injuries sustained while attempting to alight from a moving lorry No. X7952 on Hancock Bridge Mazagaon Road, yesterday at about 11-30 p.m.

A verdict of "death from abrasions sustained while voluntarily jumping of a moving lorry," was recorded by the Coroner Jury.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

The First Meeting of Congress Jubilee Celebrations Sports Sub-Committee will be held on Sunday, the 15th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

HELPING CITY TENANTS

Bombay Association Appeals For Greater Public Co-operation

The Managing Board of the Bombay Tenants' Association have presented to the members of the Association the Fourth Annual Report of the work done from 1st September 1934 to 31st August 1935. The report says:

"During the year under report we could collect subscription only from 2585 as compared with 2663 members of the previous year.

"For the triennial Municipal Elections held in January 1935 the Association had put fourth their five candidates in C, D, F, and G Wards out of whom three candidates, Messrs. S. C. Joshi, M. N. Talpade and R. K. Vaidya were elected from D, C and G wards respectively. The three Corporators have vowed to remove the grievances of the tenants in all the wards of the city just as they served the tenants in the previous years.

The Association has expressed its full sympathy with the proposal brought in the Bombay Legislative Council by Dr. Solanki and Mr. Sayyad Munavar that the rents in the city of Bombay should be charged to tenants according to English Calendar only and that Government should take early steps to stop the rents being charged according to the vernacular calendar by the landlords.

The Housing Scheme

"As already stated in the last report, a detailed housing scheme, based on the co-operative system has been drawn. The members of the Association and the general public are requsted to enrol themselves as the members of the proposed Co-operative Housing Society. They should express their willingness by remitting the entrance fee of Rs. 2.

No Co-operation From Landlords

"The Association has requested the landlords in the city to furnish the Association information regarding the vacant tenements, concessions and facilities in their buildings so that the same would have been much useful to the intending tenants. But the landlords did not care to show any signs of co-operation.

"A request has been made to the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner to abolish the Encroachment Department or at least to put an effective stop to the inhumane ways of the Department; and at the same time to enforce the Police and the Municipal rules whereby the hawkers' nuisance would not be felt; and the pedestrians can most safely and conveniently use the footpaths. It is gratifying to note that some improvement has been since made in this direction.

"The Association had requested the Government to introduce the system of adult franchise in the municipal elections in order to make the Corporation more representative and democrative, and as a first step demanded the immediate enfranchisement of all tenants, paying 3 Rs. monthly rent. Not only the Government failed to consider this demand, but on the other hand the Government opposed the first reading of Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill, asking for the enfranchisement to the tenants paying five rupees as monthly rent. The Association protested against this policy of Government.

Appeal to the Tenants

"The Association makes an appeal to all the tenants in the city to enrol them as the members of the Association so that the Association can do more work by their sympathy. Ward offices have been opened where the tenants would file their complaints and where they can get for inspection and perusal the copy of the housing scheme.

IRREPARABLE LOSS TO COUNTRY

Patna's Glowing Tributes To Late Deepnarain Singh

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 11.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Babu Deepnarain Singh, well-known Congress leader, at a representative public meeting held this evening at the Wheeler Senate Hall by speakers representing all shades of opinion. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha presiding.

Mr. Sinha said that if he were to recapitulate the vast and rare attributes of the deceased leader —philanthropist—and patriot, it would take the whole night to do so. His friendship with the departed during the last 40 years had grown without growth and strengthened without strength. A distinguished pubilc men and staunch nationalist in the broadcast sense of the term the death of such a man was an irreparable loss to the country.

MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

Hon. Syeyd Abdul Aziz, Education Minister, moving the resolution expressiny the sense of loss suffered by the country and the province, described the departed leader as a social and public asset of the highest order and as a man who appreciated the standpoint of his opponents in a rare degree, so much so that even amidst acute political turmoil the officials felt thoroughly at home with him.

Justice Khawaja Mohammed Noor, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, recalled his benefaction to education and described the late Babu Deepnarayan Singh as a staunch nationalist who knew India and Indian alone and nothing less, whose politics carried no bitterness and to know whom was to admire him.

IN FREEDOM'S FIGHT

Other speakers included Moulana Shafi Daudi, Babu Jagatnalal of Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Baldeva Sahay, and Mr. Harnandan Singh on behalf of the Congress. Moulana Shafi Daudi recalled the deceased's strenuous work during the Non-Co-operation days and declared that his princely home was a sanctuary and refuge of the poor. Mr. Baldeva Sahay stated that though born in purple he did not hesitate to unfurl the banner of of freedom during the Civil Disobedience days and cheerfully faced the sufferings of jail life. His life he said would ever remain as an inspiration to the people. All speakers paid tributes to his benefactions to various good causes and paid glowing tributes to his memory.

The President of the Madras Press Workers' Union informs the United Press that two members of the Reception Committee of the second session of the All-India Press Workers' Conference were belaboured by the proprietors of a well-known city firm for distributing leaflets announcing a propaganda meeting among the workers last evening.

CONGRESS GOLDEN JUBILEE IN CITY

Rajen Babu, Sardar Patel And Mrs. Naidu Will Be Present

The Publicity Officer of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee writes the following:

Preparations for the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebrations are progressing apace.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has asked for the detailed programme of the Jubilee Celebrations. He is going to be present on the first day, i. e., 28th instant to make the whole function a great success.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will also be present.

The First Meeting of the Sports Sub-Committee of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee will be held today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Vithal Sadan (Congress House).

TROPICAL EXPRESS REVUE

Crowded Audience At Capitol

Prof. Doorley's famous Tropical Express Company put up their first show at the "Capitol" after their return to Bombay from the Far East. The performances, which attracted great crowds during the Company's stay last year, had become very popular and if Saturday night's attendance at the theatre was any indication then one can safely say that there would be crowded houses at the "Capitol" for more than a fortnight.

Besides the items that were on the programme, when Prof. Doorley visited Bombay last time, there are two or three very attractive additions. The Girl from Bali gave a sample of the Bali Dance and the fascinating music of the island, which sent the audience into raptures. The girl, who seems to be an expert, seemed to have many more things to show during the coming week, than what was shown on Saturday.

The Chinese Trio, who are a new addition to the Company since they last visited Bombay gave some samples of acrobatic feats, for which they will become very famous during their stay in Bombay.

Everyone in Bombay must be remembering Lolita Padilla, who possibly was the first to give the public of Bombay an idea of the Rumba. She performed the dance on Saturday night with renewed vigour and charm. Ruth Hasse, famous for her acrobatic dance and Baiazzo thrilled the audience.

The Doorley girls, of course, took a prominent part in the programme consisting of no less than 100 items. Joe Versey, with his comic turns, sent the audience into pels of laughter.

The Company has more than 50 artistes, coming from twenty different countries and the show which runs non-stop for more than three hours was really brilliant and there was not a single dull moment.

UNEXPECTED FALL ON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.

Wall Street tension regarding the developments abroad has now apparently waned, but it is evident that American financial quarters are still groping in the dark as to where that Treasury's silver programme is concerned and that fact perhaps contributed to the unexpected late fal on the Stock Exchange which occurred despite the cheerful business situation and strong appearance of the world's wheat markets.

SULOCHANA
IN
IMPERIAL'S
"ANARKALI"
Director:—Chowdhary.
STAR ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON
4th Week 4th Week
AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA:

The distinctively different type of a picture--
PREMIER FILMS'
'MIDNIGHT TALE'
OR
RATH-KI-BATH
Featuring:—
DULARI, ABDUL, GULAM MAHOMED, ZILLOO, HEERA, SYED AHMED, LALITA, BABA VYAS, GULAM RASOOL.
A strange-drama of a Charan gir.'s supreme sacrifice for love.
Director:—GUNJAL.
Matinee: Sat., Sun., Holidays 2-30 P.M.
DAILY SHOWS AT 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
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At
ROXY TALKIES
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The Much Awaited Picture
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H-A-M-L-E-T
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The one and only Cinema which is destined to give
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Here comes ONE MORE RECORD-BREAKER
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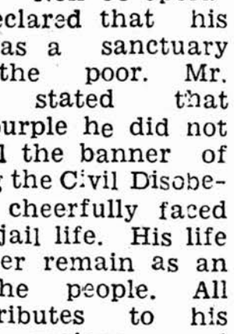

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TRIBUTES TO SIR H. GIDNEY

Lord Lloyd Praises His Services To Anglo-Indian Community

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

An address expressing admiration and gratitude for his services to the Anglo-Indian community was presented to Sir Henry Gidney at a lunch given in his honour at Cardwainershall city under the auspices of the Anglo-Indian Association, London.

Battle Not Yet Won.

Lord Lloyd, who presided, while paying a tribute to Sir Henry's persistence, energy and devotion, which had resulted in the acceptance of the rightful position of the community, pointed out that the battle had not yet been won. The community must be active, united and vigilant if it was to secure in spirit as well as in letter that Government's pledges were fully honoured.

Lord Lloyd said the Viceroy's despatch of October 4, describing the increasing dangers of communal strife and Communist activity, showed how anxious he was for the position of any minority during the modification of the regime. Surely the splendid record of the community has entitled for it full freedom and security, quite apart from the duty that Britain owed to all minorities for whom she was responsible, whether in India, Africa, or Egypt. Lord Lloyd then made a reference to Egypt.

Body Politic.

Sir Henry Gidney, replying, warmly thanked Lord Lloyd and others who had championed the Anglo-Indian cause, and gave an account of his leadership of the community. He said it had secured a definite and accepted position in the body politic of India, and had obtained an official and legal admission of the community's past services, and its claim for special, but not privileged consideration.

Moreover, said Sir Henry, their education had been statutorily protected, and their economic position in railways, posts, telegraphs, and customs has been guaranteed as long as recruitment to these services continued to be on communal basis.

Referring to the outlook for future, Sir Henry Gidney stressed that the community's need was unity in order to preserve its status. He said: "Our position in the future India is in our making." It lies in whole-hearted participation will all other communities in the great endeavour to progress steadily to full partnership and equality in the united British Commonwealth.

Calcutta Mayor Practises 'Satyagraha'

Communal Spirit Leads To Ugly Developments In Corporation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

A special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation convened this evening to consider a requisition resolution moved by Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin, leader of the Corporation Muslim group, recommending 25 per cent of the Corporation services being reserved for Muslims, had a very abrupt and unfortunate conclusion.

At the first stage the proceedings went on rather smoothly and the House unanimously accepted an amendment sponsored by a Hindu Alderman, Hon. Mr. B. K. Basu, postponing the consideration of the matter, and in the meantime appointing a Committee of seven Councillors to examine and revise the rules of recruitment to the Corporation service. The House further accepted by 21 votes to 15 (three not voting) a rider to Mr. B. K. Basu's amendment, moved by Councillor Mr. M. Burman, restricting the Corporation appointments only to the residents of Calcutta.

TROUBLE OVER PERSONNEL

Trouble, however, started when the personnel of the special committee was proposed, as many as three different sets of personnel being placed for acceptance by the House. Motives were freely imputed about the 'bona fides' of different groups in suggesting a particular personnel. Acrimonious discussions followed, as a sequel to each group trying to defend its own action.

MAYOR'S APPEAL.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mayor, made earnest efforts to make the Councillors alive to the sense of the dignity of the House.

"You are only supplying food by your performances here," said the Mayor, "to your enemies outside to damn you all. Please don't forget that all these ugly things would be cabled overseas to be utilised by unfriendly critics there as an argument against the granting of Self-Government to Indians."

But all these appeals from the Mayor failed to produce the desired effect on the Councillors, whereupon the Mayor threatened to walk out and even to resign. As a matter of fact the Mayor actually offered 'satyagraha' by sitting mum on his chair for about 10 minutes. Even after this the mutual bickerings continued among the Councillors, culminating in the Muslim Councillors walking out in a body.

Thereafter the House accepted one set of names sponsored by a Hindu Congress Councillor.

COMPROMISE MOVE.

After the meeting, the Muslim Councillors conferred together in the Mayor's room and expressed a desire to resign their seats, but, it is understood that some prominent Hindu Councillors prevailed upon them to defer the matter for a couple of days, during which selected representatives of the two groups might meet and consider the whole incident in the proper perspective.

Approached by press representatives for his opinion on this evening's developments, the Mayor said that he was thoroughly dissatisfied with the manner in which the proceedings were conducted at to-day's Corporation meeting. He felt that it was impossible to carry on the Corporation affairs in the atmosphere prevailing at present.

It is understood that the Mayor has invited the Muslim Councillors to meet him to-morrow afternoon at his place to consider the situation arising as a result of the walk-out staged by the Muslim Councillors.—United Press.

LOCAL GOVTS. AND AUTONOMY

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

A conference of Representatives of all Provincial Governments will be held at Delhi early in January to discuss and ascertain problems which are common to all provinces.

The Madras Government will be represented by the Finance Member, Mr. G. T. H. Bracken (Member-in- Charge, Reforms) and Mr. P. P. Appu Nair, Deputy Secretary, Public Department.—A. P.

HARIJANS TO MARCH ON PUBLIC WELLS

Nasik Villagers To Hold Demonstration On 15th Dec.

NASIK (By Mail)

To assert their rights to draw water from the public wells of the village, the Harijans of Pimpri-Sayad, Nasik Taluka, have given notice to the authorities to observe the 15th next as the 'demonstration day', requesting them to give necessary protection.

The Harijans propose to go in batches to the public wells and draw water. They fear that caste Hindus may physically prohibit them from doing so and have requested the police "to make necessary bandobast'.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Special Concession By Scheme Of Recoveries

In pursuance of the concession scheme circulated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, giving relief to members of Agricultural Credit Societies, regarding interest and repayment of loans, a meeting was held in Nandgaon (Nasik District) under the presidentship of Mr. K. G. Prabhu, Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division, and a regular scheme of recoveries was formulated in consultation with the prominent Co-operators and Office-bearers of the Co-operative Supervising Unions, which will give the much needed relief to the Agriculturists.

In formulating the scheme, full consideration was given to the present state of the current season's crops and the repaying capacity of the borrowers.

Rao Bahadur Vandekar and Mr. D. W. Raut also attended the meeting.

PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR RECALLED

The Portuguese Foreign Minister telegraphed to the Portuguese Ambassador in London recently asking him to come to Lisbon.

This step, is presumably connected with the luncheon given by the Ambassador to the Duke of Braganza, Pretender to the Portuguese Throne.

An official Note repudiating any responsibility for the luncheon has been issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Ambassador, in a cable from London, answering an inquiry by the Government, declares, according to the Note, that the luncheon was merely a private invitation to a distinguished Portuguese and was not given in his capacity as Ambassador.

The Duke, adds the Note, was received as a Prince, but not as a Pretender to the Throne of Portugal and no publicity was to have been given to this casual meeting which had no political significance whatever.

Reports of a possible conspiracy to restore the Monarchy in Portugal are completely unfounded, the Minister of the Interior declared.

ALLURING—EXOTIC—WOMAN OF FIRE

GRETA GARBO

In Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Super Picture

"Painted Veil"

A story of smouldering love of high adventure and of tenderness that yields tears.

TO-NIGHT — TO-MORROW 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. at

PLAZA

Foot of Tilak Bridge, DADAR

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The Annual Elocution Competition for the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial prizes held under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will come off on Sunday, 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Maratha High School, Opera House Tram Road, Girgaon.

Boys and girls wishing to take part in the function should kindly be present at the place half an hour earlier.

TO-DAY IS

101st Day OF Victory

that DEVDAS has achieved!

THE NEW THEATRES LIMITED CALCUTTA

15 Fifteenth Week

NEW THEATRES, LTD., (Calcutta)'s Masterpiece.

"DEVDAS"

Starring:—

ONE ONLY

SAIGAL

With

JAMUNA, RAJKUMARI, K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL.

At

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road.

Time: 5-30, 8, 10-30.

Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 3 p.m.

Direction:—

Western India Theatre's Ltd.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 5, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 18, 1354
Parsi: Tir 10, 1305
Sunrise: 7h. 3m
Sunset: 6h. 4m.
Hightide: 3-03; 15-12
Lowtide: 9-26; 20-42

Fifty-mile cycle race for amateurs, start from Prince of Wales Statue, 6-30 a.m

Opening of Sewage Purification Works at Dadar by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, December 16.

Army Boxing and R. A. F. Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p m.

TUESDAY, December 17

Army and R. A. F. Boxing Championships, Cooperage, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m

WEDNESDAY, December 18

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m

The Indian Academy of Sciences, Inauguration of the first annual meeting by H. E. the Governor, C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 19

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m., Special Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Cricket Association, Special general meeting, Islam Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Mongolia" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 17th instant.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called 'Kshnoom' in the Parsi Bazar Graham Building to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Man's Three Voices: of the Flesh of Conscience of the Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

AHMEDIYYA MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting will be held at Nagpada Neighbourhood Hall, Bellasis Road, to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m., to hear Sufi M. R. Bengalee, Muslim Missionary in America and Editor The "Moslem Sunrise" Chicago, about his experience as a Muslim Missionary in U.S.A.

BENGAL CLUB

Mr. Ram Nath Biswas who has travelled over three Continents on a push bike will deliver a lecture on his experiences at the Bengal Club premises, Parel to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m.

Change of Programme on Tuesday, 17th

18 NEW ATTRACTIONS

Specially composed for next European Tour

UDAY SHANKAR

and his enlarged Company of Dancers and Musicians including SIMKIE, ZOHRA MUMTAZ MADHAVAN, SHIRALI

USTAD ALAUDIN KHAN

(The Greatest Sarod-Player in India.)

To-day, Tues. and Fri. 6-30 p.m.
Mon., Wed. and Thurs. 10 p.m.
PLANS OPEN
Reserved Seats: Rs 5-12, 4-8, 3-6 and 2-4.
Gallery (Unreserved) Re: 1-2.

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE—Bori Bunder

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

A public lecture will be delivered, by Madame Sophia Wadia, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Asceticism; True and False.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

X. L. T. telegrams are also accepted via I. R. C. for Grand Cayman Island (George Town) at Rs. 3-12-0 for 10 words or less and six annas for each additional word.

PRESS WORKERS' FEDERATION

A public meeting of press workers under the auspices of the All India Press Workers' Federation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chaupaty to protest against the alleged assault at Madras on Messrs. P Manikam and T. G. Sadgopal Secretary and worker respectively of the Reception Committee of the 2nd All India Press Workers' Conference, Madras.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

The Domestic Hygiene and Mother-Craft class for Women conducted in Marathi by Dr. S. V. Oak, at the above school under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association was examined by Dr. (Mrs.) C. D. Pradhan, M.B.B.S., on November 30, 1935. The following are the names of successful students in their order of merit:—(1) Miss Champu Parulekar, 2) Miss Mozelle Judah, (3) Miss Rakma Hajare, (4) Miss Ruby Joseph, (5) Mrs. Manoramabai Tambankar, (6) Miss Abigail Reuben, (7) Mrs. Hirabai Valavalkar.

LAXMI TUTORIAL INSTITUTE

The Laxmi Tutorial and Commercial Institute, Dadar, will hold its Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution today (Sunday) at 'The Dhuru Hall' (5 p.m.) when the students will stage a few scenes from "The Merchant of Venice." Principal T. S. Wheeler of the Royal Institute of Science will preside. Mrs. Wheeler will distribute the Prizes and Prof. S. G. Beri of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics will deliver a lecture on "Village Uplift."

CONGRESS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Under the auspices of 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, an informal meeting of representative Congressmen, sympathisers, prominent members of various associations and communities will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar, to consider and adopt finally the programme of Congress Golden Jubilee and at Dadar and in "G" Ward.

BAND AT THE DADAR

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Railway Regiment A.F.I. will play a programme of Music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. C. S. Trilokekar will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—Birth of Intention and cult of Beauty.

C. L. BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, DADAR

The prize distribution ceremony of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Sir J. B. Boman-Behram will preside.

Hindi Examination Results

The following is the list of successfull candidates at the Degree Examinations held in November last: Rashtra Bhasha Visharad.

Second Class: Sjt. P. V. Reghupati.

VISHARAD CHUNAV EXAMINATION.

First Class Smt. Rakhmadevi Tallur

Second Class: Sjt. K. R. Venkateswaran, Jagannath Hari Rege, Samant Vaman Ramachandra, Smt. Uma Kalyanpur, Sundri Nadkarni, Manoramadevi Vadke, Ratnadevi Hattangadi, Mitradevi Udipi, Shantadevi Koppikar, Champa Kotak, Kamaladevi C., Mitradevi Murdeshwar.

ASCETICISM—TRUE AND FALSE

Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture on the above subject under the auspices of the Buddha Society to-day (Sunday) at Ananda Vihara, in the compound of Nair Hospital, near Bombay Central Station, at 9-30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"O'Shaughnessy's Boy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Midnight Tale" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Tropical Express" Non-Stop Revue Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

SWASTIC—"Palmy Days" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

PATHE—"The Last Outpost" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. To-day morning show 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Flying Down to Rio" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Kimti Ansu" Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Anarkali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PLAZA—"Painted Veil" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Burn em up Barnes" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"The Crown" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m. The Art Players. 11-30 a.m. Musical Concert. Bai Tarajan of Gadag. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla accompaniment. 1 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Pandit Ganpat Chobe will sing. 6-45 p.m. The Biswas Musical Party will present a programme. 7-45 p.m. Light music. 8-45 p.m. Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. The Radio Quartet.. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. 8-30 p.m. Talk: "I Knew a Man"—Keir Hardie.* The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Snowden of Ickornshaw. 8-50 p.m. Chamber Music.! 9-15 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra with Diana Clare. 10 p. m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. A Recital by Cecil Dixon (Pianoforte). 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording. !Gramophone records.

S. INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

There will be a musical entertainment by Musiri Subramania Iyer accompanied by Papa Venkatrama Iyer (Violin), Tanjore Vaidyanatha Iyer (Mridangam) Palghat Sachidananda Iyer (Moorsing) to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga G.I.P.

IN HONOUR OF UDAY SHANKER

Universal Arts League Arranges Social

The Universal Arts League has arranged a Social in honour of the Indian Dancer, Sjt Uday Shankar, and the distinguished group of musicians and dance artistes of his party on Thursday (the 19th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Choupatty.

For the guests a group of young instrumentalists, vocalists and Garba Dance aspirants have prepared an interesting performance of music and Garba dances.

Invitations to the function are strictly restricted and those desirous of joining the function should apply to the Hon Secretary, 12, New Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort or Mr. U. K. Benegal, Youth Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty.

Posting Of Christmas And New Year Mails

The Post Master General, Bombay, writes:—

The latest date on which Air Mail correspondence can be despatched from Bombay and Ahmedabad so as to arrive in certain foreign countries in time for delivery on or before Christmas Day and New Year's Day are noted below.

The latest safe date of posting will vary at other places and this date as well as the latest hour of posting should be ascertained from the local Post office.

From Bombay and Ahmedabad:

Countries of destination	Christmas Day.	New Year Day.
Iraq	21-12-1935	28-12-1935
Palestine	21-12-1935	28-12-1935
Egypt	21-12-1935	28-12-1935
Union of South Africa	14-12-1935	21-12-1935
Greece (Athens)	17-12-1935	24-12-1935
Italy (Brindisi)'	17-12-1935	24-12-1935
France	17-12-1935	24-12-1935
Great Britain and all other countries in Europe	17-12-1935	24-12-1935
Malta	17-12-1935	24-12-1935

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE.

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound plane due to arrive at Karachi on December 12 has been delayed. The London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on December 13 will consequently be received here, and issued for delivery by the Bombay General Post Office, at 3-30 p.m. on December 14 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad (Deccan) and Madras at the G.P.O., will be:

Ordinary correspondence at 11-30 a.m. on Dec. 14.

Registered correspondence at 11 a.m. on Dec 14.

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No more bother about memorizing definitions or intricate grammatical rules. The English language can now be mastered easily and quickly.

Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

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Use the Right Word in the Right Place;

Avoid All Mistakes of Grammar and Idiom;

Write Tactful and Forceful Letters. Essays, Advertisements, Articles, Stories, Speeches, Petitions, Memorials, etc.;

Become an Engaging Conversationalist and Attract Attention in Social Gatherings;

Be a Person of Culture, Power and Influence in Your Community;

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GIVE US MINORITY RIGHTS

Sikh-Hindu Deputation To Frontier Governor On Media Of Education

PESHAWAR, Dec. 11.

The Governor received a deputation of 35 members of the Hindi-Gurmukhi Defence Committee representing the Hindus and Sikhs of the Frontier Province in connection with the Transferred Departments' circular by which Hindi and Gurmukhi have been ordered to be excluded from the media of instruction in the upper primary classes and onwards and that Urdu and English be the only medium of instruction in girls schools.

After the analysis of the circular referring to the age-old Hindi-Urdu controversy on which it was presumed that the Government of India or any Local Government was not expected to take active sides beyond giving proper protection to minorities, whether Hindus in the Frontier Province or Mohammedans in the Central Provinces, Madras, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces, Rai Bahadur Dewanchand who read the address on behalf of the Deputation suggested that all Hindi and Gurmukhi girls schools, whether maintained or awaiting recognition, be exempted from the operation of the circular, the "status quo ante" being restored.

MINORITY RIGHTS.

In other words that the choice of the medium of instruction be left to scholars and their guardians without any compulsion whatsoever in this respect. The address added "Your Excellency, permit us to make clear that in making the above suggestion we are not asking for any special favour for our communities but we only wish to enjoy the same minority rights which Muslims enjoy in provinces in which they are in minority."

The Deputation drew the Governor's attention to the recent authoritative exposition by the Marquess of Zetland that "discretionary powers of the Governor will always be available for the purpose of checking any tendency on the part of communal majorities to exploit their political powers at the expense of the weaker party."

Concluding the Deputation trusted that "in the best interests of Your Excellency's most successful administration of this Province, Your Excellency as its Constitutional Head, will be pleased to cancel the circular by which Your Excellency will earn the gratitude of Hindus and Sikhs throughout the Province. Such a step will be most conducive to a healthy atmosphere, free from communal bitterness and strife which is so essential for the happy inauguration and successful working of the Reforms"

The Governor gave a patient hearing. There being free and frank discussion for over one hour.—A. P.

REWA STATE AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS

(From Our Correspondent)

REWA, Dec. 13.

An extraordinary issue of the Raj Gazatte pubished to-day announces that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to sanction the award of the scholarships of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 tenable at the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell and the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun respectively. The scholarship will be awarded to Rewa State subjects who secure admission to these institutions through competitive examination going to be held in April next.

The World Of Finance

Random Jottings

(By Our Commercial Correspondent.)

The most important and significant development of the week was a severe drop in silver prices all over the world. The crash was so sudden and severe that business remains suspended except small sales of spot cotton in London.

It may now safely be said that the U. S. Treasury, the chief and only buyer of white metal changed its buying policy. It is rumoured that this change was mainly due to changed financial and currency policy of China under inspiration of some British financial adviser, but the fact remains that the U. S. Treasury withdrew her support. It is also rumoured that this change is the direct result of economic war for the supremacy of the international financial market. Whatever may be the reasons behind the present crisis, 4 London brokers who controlled the international situation failed to put through all business and there is no fixing of forward quotations.

Crisis In Bombay

Local market is the largest silver market in the world with extensive daily buying and selling over and above considerable business of "Call" and "Put" options. No body had any idea of the coming crisis and several operators are reported heavily long in the London market. The Board of Directors has fixed minimum prices, but foreign quotations being comparatively low, the situation remains uncertain and it is almost impossible to forecast the outcome. Mr. Morganthau announced that there is no change in the silver purchase programme of the U. S. Treasury but mere words cannot restore confidence.

Local investors and Chokseys have experienced several crises in the past but the present one is unparallel as even at a loss, there is no way to get out business as both Bombay and London markets are unable to do any forward business.

Prepare For The Worst

In the circumstances, one has to be prepared for worst results. The U. S. Treasury is under statutory obligation to buy silver and raise prices of silver, but it is absolutely at the discretion of the Treasury as to when and where to buy silver and at what price. It is a fact that there are large quantities of silver lying for disposal. Even China is prepared to sell large quantities of nationalised silver. Thus the U. S. Treasury will not be so charitable as to throw away American capital just to help Indian and other speculators. Silver has no value as a currency now in any part of world It is only America which helped the recovery of price from Rs. 38|- to Rs. 85|- but to-day there is no buyer at Rs. 58.

Gold Still In Demand

This is the tale of white metal. The yellow metal is still in demand but its distribution is unequal and in some cases it is becoming burdensome. Without stabilisation of international currency fluctuations in prices of Gold and Silver are bound to be violent as these two metals, which served the world as a reserve against paper currency are done away with as a result of economic ruin of several countries on account of the world war. The world is not still free from the effect of the last war. We have nationalised and protected trades, high tariff walls, managed currency and absence of confidence.

Meaning Of "Cheap" Money

The local Share Bazar is believing too much on the cheap and abundant supply of money. This State has decreased earning capacity of the money but despite such an unprecedented overwhelming supply of money, why do we every week find exports of Gold and why this week even Silver is exported to America in the face of import duty? It is a sure sign of ruined economic condition of masses and unequal distribution of money. and those who rely on the flattering state of money will find themselves in a miserable state when the downward trade cycle will be in full swing.

Cotton Prices

Cotton markets were also affected unfavourably partly due to silver slump and partly due to uncertainity of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision regarding the Bankhead Bill and the Processing Tax. The final Bureau estimate stood at the truest figure as compared with previous estimates but under the influence of above-mentioned factors, prices eased off. The statistical position of cotton is healthy. There is shortage of free cotton in markets and the remaining supply of American cotton is with the U.S. Government under 12 cent loan. Both exports and consumption show better reading and one can safely rely for higher prices when the hedge-selling is over.

The Crime Of Silver

Those who are interested in Silver will find the following from the "Commerce and Finance" very useful:—

"The friends of Silver have succeeded in utterly discrediting the White Metal. They were almost cock-sure that our way would become the way of the world, and that our adoption of Silver as monetary reserve would lead to imitation by others. We were not merely let severely alone; other Nations have been unloading unwanted metal on us, laughing in their sleeves at the same time. If China does not return to Silver there is no earthly sense in our continuing to buy silver and store it in the Treasury Vaults. China might be induced to go back to Silver if we advanced to her a large loan, and agreed not to continue the Silver purchase policy without her co-operation. She also knows that some day we are bound to scrap our present Silver policy. Time alone will show. It is certain, however, that our Silver policy will be modified within the next few months."

World Chess Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Amsterdam's twenty-ninth game in world's chess championship is drawn.

If Euwe draws the one remaining game, he wins the championship.

SIKH LEADERS MEET GOVERNOR

Urge Strong Measures To Safeguard Life & Property In Punjab

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

A deputation of Sikhs headed by Sir Sunder Singh Majithia and composed of Sardar Ujjal Singh, M.L.C., Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., and others waited upon H. E. the Governor of the Punjab this afternoon in connection with the grievances of the Sikh community arising out of the recent Lahore riots, especially the ban imposed on kirpans by the District Magistrate.

The deputationists urged that in order to inspire the confidence and restore the faith of the non-Muslim population in the police force, non-Muslims should be recruited in large numbers in all ranks of police till their proportion reached 70 per cent. As regards the kirpan they urged that it is a religious symbol inseparably bound up with Sikh rituals and ceremonies. The kirpan had always been treated in the eye of law differently from an ordinary weapon, which was never misused by the Sikhs.—United Press.

PUNITIVE TAX ON CASTE-HINDUS

Nasik Suggestion To Reimburse Harijans

NASIK (By Mail)

That a punitive tax should be levied on the caste Hindus of Nandur-Shingethe, a village in the Sinnar Taluka, to make good the loss to the Harijans where standing crops are reported to have been wantenly damaged by caste Hindus, was the suggestion made at an emergent meeting of the Progressive Hindus held yesterday to consider that question.

It may be remembered that the caste Hindus of that village let loose their cattle into the fields of the Harijans as a punishment for the latter's threat t ogo to the police for the redress of their grievances.

The meeting of the Hindus, here, after some discussing appointed a committee to visit the village next Saturday and investigate into the affair fully. If the story were found to be true, it was suggested that a punitive tax should be levied to reimburse the Harijans.—A.P.

SHOOTING TRIP TRAGEDY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Mrs. Dalrymple Hay was shot dead when her husband's gun accidently went off during a shooting trip near Bettiah (Bihar).

She was the wife of Major B. Dalrymple Hay, Central India Horse, a well-known polo player. —A. P.

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PLOT TO SWALLOW UP ETHIOPIA

JAPAN TO TIGHTEN GRIP ON N. CHINA

Important Decisions Taken At Conference Of Military Authorities

(SPECIAL CABLE)

TIENTSIN, Dec. 13

The evidence that the Japanese army's intention to tighten its grip on North-China is provided by important decisions taken at a conference of high Japanese military authorities.

The decisions were, firstly to expand the Japanese garrison.

Secondly, to ignore the Central Government as regards the issues affecting North-China and negotiate only with the new council whose actions will be closely watched.

Thirdly, to seek materialisation of the Sino-Japanese co-operation to prevent the Sovietising of North-Cnina.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE BREAKS HIS NOSE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Sir Samuel Hoare who had a slight accident shortly after his arrival in Switzerland broke his nose, states a Foreign Office communique. His case needed careful watching otherwise he would have been back before this.

Sir Samuel intends to return as soon as he can travel, in any case he will be back before the debate in the House of Commons.

"CONSTITUTION IS DEAD"

Nessim Pasha Appeals Egyptians To Resume Normal Occupations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CAIRO, Dec 13

"The Constitution is dead—Long live the Constitution", concludes a letter written by Premier Nessim Pasha to King Fuad proclaiming the Government's intention to restore the 1923 constitution in accordance to His Majesty's re-script of last April approving of the Cabinet's proposals in this connection.

Nessim Pasha has issued a manifesto appealing Egyptians to resume their normal occupations.

In Cairo a body of students demonstrated joyfully outside the Waft Headquarters.

HAUPTMANN TO DIE IN THE NEW YEAR

(Special Cable.)

TRENTON (Newjersey), Dec. 13.

Bruno Hauptmann has been sentenced to the Electric Chair in the week beginning from January 13.

Judge Trenchard has signed the new death warrant which he is sending to Flemington to-morrow to be signed by the County Clerk.

The exact date of the execution will be fixed by the Warden of the State Prison.

INSIDE STORY OF PARIS PROPOSALS

LAVAL PULLING UP HOARE?

There is a chorus of condemnation of the Paris peace proposals.

The "Daily Herald" says that the pretence that the cessions to Italy are merely part of the exchange of territory. is dishonest and disingenuous.

The plan, says the paper, is a scheme for territorial and economic plunder of a victim of a deliberate and calculated aggression.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Suspension of final judgment until Premier Baldwin explains what he had in mind when he said that the criticism of the opposition would cease if he were free to speak is urged by the "Daily Telegraph" in a leader on the Franco-British proposals.

The paper adds that should the truth be that Government became convinced that Italy was bent on treating the oil embargo as military sanction, and found on further inquiry that other members of the League were not prepared to contribute under Article 16 "armed forces needed to protect the Covenant of the League" but meant to leave Great Britain bear the entire brunt of any conflict that ensued. The country ought to be placed as plainly as possible in possession of the facts.

Great Indignation.

The "Morning Post" declares that the plan will benefit Italy, and there is great deal of consequen- indignation which the propitiatory speeches of Mr. Eden and M. Laval at Geneva have not altogether allayed.

The "Daily Herald" says the pretence that the cessions to Italy are merely part of the exchange of territory is dishonest and disingenuous. The plan is the scheme for territorial and economic plunder of a victim of a deliberate and calculated aggression.

Storm Of Disapproval.

The "Times" asserts that the full text of the Paris proposals will hardly dispel the anxiety aroused by the forecasts. It confirms the broad outlines which have already produced a storm of disapproval in the Commons, and far outside it.

A broad impression left by the study of the text is precisely the impression made by the forecasts, that it was proposed to hand over to Italy the effective ownership and control of a good half of the Abyssinian territory.

So far the reception given to the proposals in every part of the world except Italy, could hardly be more unpromising.

The "Daily Mail" defends the action of Premier Baldwin, and adds that his right course is to call a secret session of the Commons, and place before that assembly in clear terms the full facts.

The "News Chronicle" says the text of the Paris plan has completely justified the universal outcry which mere rumours of its contents have aroused. The Chartered Company which is to administer another huge slice of Abyssinia is the merest camouflage. It involves, in short, complete surrender to Signor Mussolini.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE LESSENED

ROME, Dec. 13.

While official circles are silent it is felt that the peace proposals have lessened the prospects of peace, as they give Italy definitely less than she expected. The chance of Mussolini's acceptance is lessened, and if he does so it will be with important reservations.

There is disappointment over the smallness of the territory to be yielded to Italy in her sovereignty.

The proposed cession of Assab is strongly contested by Italy, while it is feared that the proposed zone for economic expansion will become a prey to Abyssinian infilteration for aggression, while agricultural and mineral potentialities of the zone are unknown and uncertain whether the climate is suited to European colonisation.

It is recognised, however, that the proposals are subject to alteration.

"Inadequate."

It is learned in well-informed political quarters that Italy is still expected to accept the peace proposals as a basis of discussion, but would make reservations on the grounds that they are inadequate.

TRUCE BEFORE CHRISTMAS ?

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The British attitude to peace proposals favours the League which is amending the proposals. If the League approves of the idea of an amendment, then it is thought that there might be a chance of truce in the Ethiopian war by Christmas.

With regard to the inner history of the peace plan, there is reason to believe that the version given by certain newspapers is not far from truth. This version declares that Comm. Cerruti told M. Laval that the oil embargo would mean war. M. Laval is reported to have told Sir Samuel Hoare that France was not prepared to join in the oil embargo. He pointed out that the French fleet could not be mobilised under a fortnight.

Sir Samuel Hoare, faced with the prospect of war with Italy, without immediate help from the French fleet, decided to fall in with the French views of the peace plan.—Reuter.

MODIFIED PEACE PLAN

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The modification in the Franco-British plan as presented to the Italian and Ethiopian Governments is that the drafters tell Italy that they will use their influence with Abyssinia to obtain the latter's acceptance of a proposal for the formation of a Chartered Company, while in Abyssinian version they recommend the acceptance of the proposal.—Reuter.

HITTING BELOW THE BELT

Bengal Governor Asked To Withdraw Charge Against Jawaharlal

LONDON: Dec. 13.

The "New Statesman" commenting on the communications from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in which he refers to a passage in the Bengal Administration Report of 1933-34, and wherein he is accused, during his visit to Calcutta, of advocating that the programme of agitation should be carried out on false pretext with funds collected for quite the other purposes.

The journal agrees with his demand that in the interests of public morals, the statement should either be justified or publicly withdrawn.

Further the journal adds that the Governor of Bengal ought not to have hit below the belt or suspected of such an act.—Reuter.

DR. RUXTON COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Dr. Buck Ruxton was committed for trial at the Manchester Assizes by the Lancaster magistrates. Dr. Ruxton pleaded not guilty.

The prosecution called over 100 witnesses, and the exhibits exceeded 200.—Reuter.

According to the first intermediate report of the 'til' crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1935-36. the prolonged dry weather in October and November had slightly Offected the crop in some districts. The estimate of the out-turn has been reduced from 100 per cent. or normal to 95 per cent.

COUNCIL MAY NOT REJECT PLAN

GENEVA, Dec. 13.

Despite general hostility to the peace proposals it is now considered very unlikely that the Council will reject the plan backed by Britain and France.

It is believed it would be voted unanimously with some abstentions, but probably it is possible to devise a procedure to avoid the straight vote.

It is believed that M. Laval may recommend the appointment of a Committee to examine the proposals, which will probably entail delay and might hold up the extension of embargos.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WILL NOT WAVER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Dec. 13.

An emphatic declaration that Mr. Eden is meeting the Committee of Eighteen to-day, and that the British Government would not waver in pursuit of the restoration of peace and maintenance of the League authority, and continue to give all assistance in its power to work the Committee has made a big impression.

It is generally interpreted by lobby as implying that the British Government have no intention of avoiding or delaying the extension of sanctions.

"Swadeshi Spirit Come To Stay In India"

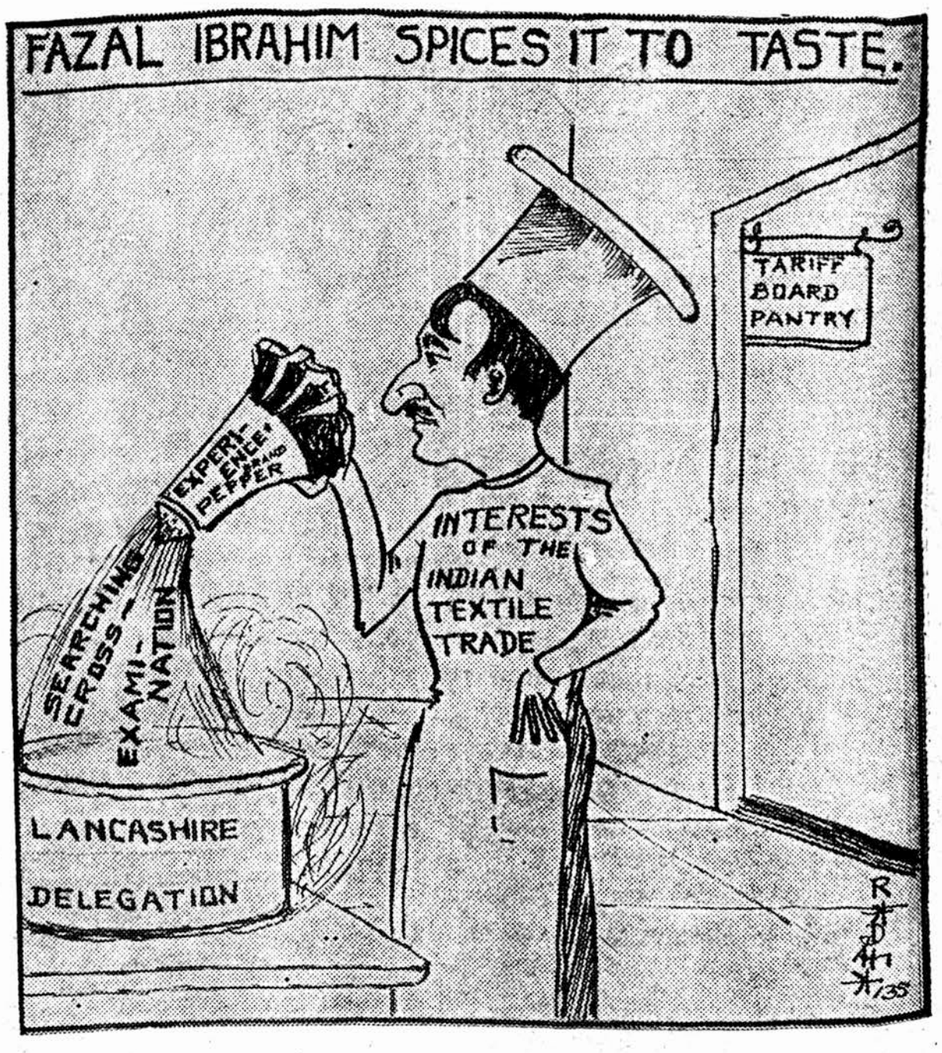
U. K. Delegation Leader Further Cross-Examined By Mr. Rahimtoola

Though officially the boycott of British goods had been lifted, boycott was still there. The spirit of Swadeshi had come to stay and everything to do with the foreign imports.

The above were the views expressed by Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, member of the Special Tariff Board, during the examination of the Leader of the United Kingdom Textile Delegation on Saturday morning.

Mr. Angus Campbell, the leader of the Lancashire Delegation, stated that had it not been for the imposition of duty in 1927, mainly due to the Japanese and Chinese competition, the United Kingdom would not have had to pay the Specific duty, they were paying at present. It was his view that India could produce and sell finer yarn side by side with the United Kingdom without any protective duty on imports.

The cross-examination-in-chief was concluded by the Board on Saturday afternoon but the "visitors" would be called again if the Board felt that there was need of further elucidation.



At the outset Sir Alexander Murry, the Chairman of the Board pointed out that the Board has so far finished cross-examination on Sections 1 and 2 of the Delegation's representation and touched upon No. 3 dealing on Yarn.

Mr. Angus Campbell agreed with Mr. Fazal Rahimatoola that the Indian Industry consisted of three parts namely Textile, Spinning and Handloom. The first two held a different view about the duties than the last one. The Handloomers wanted that the duty should be reduced because their industry was mainly dependent on imported yarn.

Mr. Rahimatoola asked Mr. Campbell as to what were the reasons for the statement that it would rather be advantageous to India than detrimental, to import yarn from Lancashire.

Yarn Imports.

Mr. Campbell stated that the yarn imports from the United Kingdom were of 50 counts and more. Yarn of the same counts were not being produced in India in sufficient quantities, to meet the demands of the handloomers.

"You have asked for reduction in the duties on yarn for the same reasons as drop in imports and excessive duty? Since Indian Industry also produced yarn, on what exactly do you base your case?"

Mr. Campbell stated that most of the yarn imported from the United Kingdom was being consumed by the Handloom industry.

In reply to another question regarding the Indian Industry not producing finer yarn because of the prices, Mr. Campbell stated that the prices were controlled by the Japanese yarn. Lancashire did not compete with India in finer count yarn and it was Japanese yarn that competed.

India's Progress.

Further he stated that in view of the tremendous progress made by the Indian Industry in the production of finer yarn, while United Kingdom production remained stationary it could not be stated that it was due to Lancashire yarn prices. There had also been an increase of imports from Japan and China.

Then there was a further discussion between the members of the delegation on the one side and Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola on the other on the question of production of finer yarn in India and Lancashire.

India's Production.

Mr. Rahimtoola pointed out that according to the statistics of the Bombay Millowners, India produced 11 million pounds of finer yarn. Mr. Campbell stated that Ahmedabad and Madras also should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Rahimtoola then stated that it had been urged that Spinning in India should be separated from the textile industry. He wanted to know from Mr. Campbell his view on the question and also as to what was the position in Lancashire.

Mr. Campbell said that in Lancashire the yarn industry was separate from the piecegoods industry.

"Then when you are giving quotations about yarn, all over head charges are calculated in that group?"

Mr. Dutton—Yes.

You think that the 8 per cent overhead charges in India are not adequate?"

"I should not like to comment on that. I would rather leave it to the Board to decide."

Marked Division.

Mr. Dutton, in reply to Sir Alexander Murray, stated that it would be difficult to produce finer count yarns in Mills producing coarse yarn there was a very well-marked division between the finer and coaser yarn production. It had been considered almost impossible to spin finer yarn in coarse yarn Mills. There were very many difficulties that had to be overcome if finer yarn was to be produced in a Mill producing coarser yarn. A good deal of alterations had to be made in the machinery if finer yarn was to be produced.

When asked if there was any expert on that question, Mr. Dutton was able to send all those present to peels of laughter by saying that though there was not an expert on it, one could safely say that by being present on the spot one could go on learning more and more on the question and unlearning less and less, when at a certain stage he knows everything about nothing or rather he knows nothing about everything

"Fair Argument"

Mr. Rahimtoola asked if the delegation would not eliminate from their calculated figure about the yarn import into India, the yarn used by the Mills.

Mr. Dutton agreed that the argument was a fair one but it had to be borne out by facts that finer yarn from Lancashire were being used by Indian Mills.

In reply to Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Dutton stated that the price of the yarn produced in India and Lancashire would be the same if the twist were to be the same in both cases.

Specific Duty

In reply to the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Dutton further stated that if the yarns of different places like India, Japan, China and Lancashire were produced, he would be able through the testing apparatus to say, which belonged to what place. Further he stated that recently he had seen that two separate samples of yarn were produced and he thought that both were the same and when examined it was found that there was a difference of 20 pounds.

While discussing about specific duty, Mr. Campbell agreed with Mr. Rahimtoola stated that the specific duty would be effective only when the prices went down and not otherwise. He also stated that in 30 and 40 counts the Specific duty amounted to 12 per cent "ad valorum."

In reply to another question Mr. Campbell stated that the 1927 act of the Indian Legislature regarding yarns was mainly due to Japanese and Chinese Competition. The United Kingdom competition was not mentioned at all. If that duty had not been imposed then, there would not have been any specific duty on United Kingdom goods at all, excepting the "ad valorum" duty as imposed in 1924.

"The Black Sheep"

In reply to Sir Alexander Murry, Mr. Dutton stated that conferences and meetings of the textile interests were being held every now and then, to bring back to the fold the black-sheep, which every industry was bound to have and not with a view to turn them out the fold.

Mr. F. I. Rahimtoola said that he understood that the Boycott was more effective as far as the yarn was concerned that non textiles. It was not possible to say even now whether the boycott was over though it had been officially lifted. If Mr. Campbell were to go and see in the market, he would find that the Swadeshi feeling had come to stay. And so the import figures would not be a proper guide. He wanted to know from Mr Campbell whether the Swadeshi feeling had everything to do with the imports or not.

Mr. Angus Campbell said that that was a question for the importers to say.

In reply to Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar, Mr. Campbell stated that as far as grey yarn was concerned the cotton cost 50 per cent while the manufacturing cost also came to 50 per cent. But Mr. Clegg thought that the manufacturing cost of cloth came to about 60 per cent.

The handloomers in India wanted yarn of 50 counts and above. The finer counts were imported from Lancashire as yarn of 30 and 40 counts could always be got from China and Japan.

MARGIN FOR PROTECTION

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar stated that Indian manufacturers could produce finer yarn only out of imported cotton as Indian cotton could give them only about 50 counts. He wanted Mr. Campbell to tell him how far he should go or what should be the margin, if the Indian yarn should be protected. Mr. Campbell said that he would not like to give the figure.

WHERE JAPAN DOMINATES

The question of mercerised yarn was then taken up and Mr. Campbell said that artificial silk yarn and hosiery were practically in the hands of the Japanese as far as Indian market was concerned. The imports of artificial silk into India were dominated by the Japanese. United Kingdom could not compete with either India or Japan as far as artificial silk fibres were concerned as that industry was still in its infancy there. Japan was making very good progress as far as that industry was concerned and it would be for the Government of India to decide on the question when an agreement would have to be reached with Japan next year.

In reply to Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Campbell stated that the price of silk fibre in the United Kingdom was still above or double the price of fibre in India.

"CAMPBELL PACT."

When there was some reference about double-sided competition on the artificial silk produce Mr. Rahimtoola remarked: "Let us have another Pact called the Campbell Pact," but before Mr. Rahimtoola proceeded the President intervened and said that he did not want to drag personalities.

This finished the cross-examination-in-chief of the United Kingdom Delegation.

Sir Alexander Murray thanked the delegation for the information that they had given to the Tariff Board and said that if needed they would be called again to be examined.

Mr. Angus Campbell, on behalf of the delegation thanked the Board for having given them an opportunity to explain their case.

The Board then adjourned till the afternoon.

S. INDIAN PLEA FOR MORE PROTECTION

When the Special Tariff Board re-assembled in the afternoon, the representatives of the South Indian Spinning Mills were examined as they in their representation claimed for more protection for them as they were feeling the competition of foreign yarn in Indian market.

The following were their repre-

(Continued on page 41).

OUR NEW SERIAL STORY

The Elusive Black Diamond

HUNTING DOWN A MASTER CRIMINAL

The Kidnapped Millionaire

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

(I)

Detective-Inspector Daniel Wayne shrugged his bulky six-feet into an erect position as he knocked at the door of the Chief commissioner's room at Scotland Yard. There was a puzzled look in his eyes, for he could think of no cause for his sudden summons. At the sharp command from within he pushed open the door. As he entered he noted with surprise the two Assistant Commissioners seated near their Chief's table.

"Sit down, Wayne," said The Chief. "You've heard of John Helmerstreame. the millionaire politician? Well take a look at this paper and then tell me what you think of it."

He passed across the table a single sheet of notepaper on which a short message was typewritten. Daniel Wayne took it and read:

"John Helmerstream the millionaire, is in my hands. He shall be released immediately Timothy Martin now serving at Dartmoor is released. If Martin is not liberated before the tenth day of this month Helmerstreame dies. Place an advertisement in the daily echo that you agree and the method by which Martin is to be allowed to escape will be sent to you.

THE BLACK DIAMOND."

He re-read the message. Then he looked at up his Chief. "So John Helmerstreame has been kidnapped, sir?" he asked.

"Yes!" snapped the Chief Commissioner. "Now, how can this fellow Martin be in any way connected with this threat to John Helmerstreame?"

"I can think of nothing with which Martin was concerned, except the bullion 'smash' at The Consolidated and Continental Bank, sir. You remember they got away with nearly a million and neither the gang concerned nor the bullion was ever found. Tim Martin was suspected of being concerned in it and we pulled him in. He had a safe alibi but we held him for shooting the Officer who arrested him. I always had a notion that Martin's alibi was a fake. It may be that Martin knows where that bullion is hidden and either this Black Diamond is after it for himself or the gang who did the job want Martin out."

"Were any others suspected of being concerned in the robbery beside Martin?"

"We never managed to fasten anything on anyone" replied Daniel Wayne: "but Martin had two close friends. Joe Sturmer and Charley Mount. The movements of both were traced immediately after the bullion smash but we could get nothing on either of them."

"Well we've got to get to the bottom of it. We might, in the circumstances, get an orler from the Home Office and have Martin up here. The position's a delicate one indeed and..."

"If I might make a suggestion sir," ventured Daniel Wayne. "I think it would be a good idea to have Sturmer and Mount put under immediate observation. It's possible the gang concealed the stuff in such a way that it could not be got at by any member of the crowd alone. Martin evidently knows something vital and they must get him out before they can handle the money. If we watch Sturmer and Mount they may lead us to Mr. Helmerstreame. It's only the first of the month and we have ten days to work in."

"Sounds a good scheme," commented the Chief. "You'd better take the case in hand for you know Martin. See what you can do. I must have some results before five days are past. We can't leave the life of John Helmerstreame in jeopardy. You will have full responsibilitiy and report direct to the Assistant Commissioner here. John Helmerstreame was kidnapped last night from Sunney-leafe beyond Croydon. Get down there and take over. Here are all the details. You have five days in which to get him released. Thank goodness the newspapers have not got hold of it yet. Good luck!"

Daniel Wayne hurried from the room and after a few instructions made his way to his own room. He rang his bell as soon as he was inside.

"Ask Sergeant Fruby to come up at once," he said to the messenger who answered. Then he turned to the papers which he had received from The Chief Commissioner and speedily mastered the meagre details of John Helmerstreame's disappearance.

JUST DISAPPEARED.

The facts were few. The millionaire had been visiting The Gables, the country house of some friends, in the little village of Sunneyleafe, several miles beyond Croydon. He had left the house for a stroll in the grounds shortly before dinner, and had not returned. Enquiries were immediately made and alarm given, but no trace of the missing man could be found. The search was still going on, but was hampered by the necessity for secrecy.

He looked up from the papers as the door opened and let in the ruddy, smiling face of his assistant.

"You can smile," he said, as the Sergeant sat down on a chair. "If you're not four stone lighter, Jim, by the end of the week, "I'l be surprised. Now listen."

Quickly he explained to his assistant the details of John Helmerstreame's disappearance. When he had finished, even the smilling face of Sergeant Fruby had taken on a serious look.

'The Black Diamond, eh?" he remarked. "That's a new one on me. What are we going to do?"

"The first thing is to tail-up both Joe Sturmer and Charley Mount. Get two of the best men we've got, on the job at once. Then get busy yourself and try to find out what you can about the movements of Sturmer and Mount during the last few days. I'm going straight down to make some enquiries at Sunneyleafe. There's the address and the 'phone number of the house. If I'm not there 'phone here. Got that? Don't forget we've only got five days to do the job in. If we fall down on this case, we may as well retire and open a detective agency!"

The Detective-Inspector obtained his car from a near-by garage and was soon on the road to Croydon. He gained the little vil-

(Continued On Page 40)

"HE HEARD THE FAINT SOUND OF FOOTSTEPS COMING UP THE STAIRS AS THE HOODED UNKNOWN RETURNED."

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"MR. GYANI'S ARYAN MYTH"

Dr. Pran Nath's Rejoinder To Criticism Levelled At His Theory Of Indo-Sumerian Affinities

(The following is a rejoinder by Dr. Pran Nath, D.Sc., (London), Ph.D. (Vienna), Benares Hindu University, to the article of Mr. S. D. Gyani, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit, Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", 3rd November, 1935.)

When Mr. Gyani has to square a vicious circle, it should be immaterial for him whether a writer is sitting on an easy chair or on a hard wooden plank. There cannot be two opinions on the point that a writer should interpret the views of another writer as correctly as possible, support his own views with facts and proper arguments, cite the views of only those scholars who are recognised authorities on the issues in question and not to indulge in making personal remarks. I regret to say Mr. Gyani has failed even in performing these simple duties.

Mr. Gyani's Method Of Study

To avoid misunderstanding, the learned editor of the "Illustrated Weekly" clearly stated my theory in the following words: "Dr. Pran Nath, who has spent many years in the study of this particular branch of history, believes that around 4000-3000 B.C. the Sumerians had settlements extending from Northern India to Egypt and that they represented the first Aryan branch which had its strongholds in Asia Minor, Egypt and the Hitt countries." (See the issue July, 7, 1935).

But Mr. Gyani says that

"The learned Doctor in his own queer way tries to account for the existence of Aryan influence in Babylonia, by assuming that the Aryans originally belonged to Babylonia" (the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday November, 3, 1935, p. 13).

Nowhere in my article, I have stated that 'the Aryans originally belonged to Babylonia.' What authority Mr. Gyani has got to misrepresent my theory to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle?" Is it fair on his part to play such a game? When we read the next para it becomes apparent how queer are his ways of reasoning.

Mr. Gyani's discovery of a new Sumerian scholar from the Benares Hindu University Magazine.

None can deny the services of Sir John Marshall in Indian Archaeology. But when the issue of Sumerians is concerned he is no authority. Mr. C. J. Gadd, the Director of Egypto-Sumerian-section of the British Museum and the author of The Sumerian Reading Book, says:

"It is not uncommonly suggested, and occasionally stated as a fact, that they entered the country from the north-east, while others have brought them from the south. These are guesses." (History and Monuments of Ur, p. 24). He also adds that "The oldest dwellers in the neighbourhood of Ur, being thus identified as true Sumerians, ought to have some place in the Sumerian historical tradition, for which nothing, even up to the creation, is too early. And so, doubtless, they had, but the connexion is at present missing." (Ibid. p. 25).

Morris Jastrow, Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Pennsylvania writes in his book "Aspects of Religious Belief and Practice in Babylonia and Assyria" thus:—

"When the curtain of history rises on the scene, we are long past the period when the Semitic hordes, coming probably from their homes in Arabia, and the Sumerians, whose origin is with equal probability to be sought in the mountainous regions to the east and north-east of the Euphrates Valley, began to pour into the land." (p. 12).

Following fundamentally different line, I have also come to the same conclusion at which Morris Jastrow has arrived. Hitherto no one has been able to prove and ascertain the nationality of the Sumerians. Sir John Marshall thought they might be Dravidians. For that purpose he made a following remark:—

"The opinion has lately been gaining ground that the cradle of Sumerian and Egyptian civilisation is to be sought somewhere in the east of Mesopotamia."

Mr. Gyani, being unaware of the theory of Sir John Marshall regarding the Dravidian Origin or Non-Aryan origin of the Indus culture, picked up the above remark for showing that the people of the Indus valley were Aryans. This shows that neither he has read the three volumes written by Sir John Marshall on Mohenjodaro and nor he has followed and understood my own articles. If he is not competent enough even to understand the problems which I intend to solve he has no business to rush with the article and misguide the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle." He writes:—

"These words from the pen of Sir John Marshall clearly expose the irrelevancy of Dr. Pran Nath's remark:—

'It has now become an accepted thesis that the history of the Aryan races, their culture, language and writing cannot go back beyond 2000-1500 B. C. Any talk of Aryan races around 3000 B. C. is considered by the modern oriental scholar to be irrelevant.'"

I congratulate Mr. Gyani for citing Sir John Marshall, a staunch believer of non-Aryan existence in 3000 B.C. for proving the Aryan existence at that period. The Ex-Director-General of the Archaeological Department is sure to laugh at him for his method of studies and the way he cites the authorities.

Mr. Gyani May Deny His Own Existence

His argument in denying my identification of the Rigvedic cities with those of the Sumerians appears to be that the words like Uru, Umma, Taturi, Awan, Sus, etc., have got meanings as wide, beautiful, etc. If that is the reason, he may even deny his own existence. After all Gyani means wise. He may go even further and say that Mangala, Mangala-giri, Maanasa, Maalinii, Mriga, Modagirl cannot be proper names since they convey beautiful meanings. If uru-kshitaya can mean "the lands far and wide," it can equally mean "the countries of the city of Uru or say Ur." Similarly "Suha vaasas Ummah Devaah" can mean "beautiful gods" and also "the people of Umma, of Deva races." He has also given the translation of some of the Rigvedic hymns in which some of the words, which I think denote in many cases the Sumerian cities, occur, but he has not told upon whose commentary he has based his English translation. Further, for a proper discussion it is also essential to give the Sanskrit words in the bracket after each English word. It will enable the scholars to understand the differences in the translation due to different interpretations put on the above words.

Nature Of The Rigvedic Hymns

The interpretation of the Rigvedic hymns depends on the way we look at the sacred text. The Arya-samajists may find out all the theories and the discoveries of the modern science, in the Rigved. Mr. Gyani following Saayana or some other Pandit may interpret sacred hymns as dealing with sacrifices. When "Ashva" refers to a horse as well as to a race of men, it is a matter of fancy to choose the former or the latter meaning. So is the case with the word "agni." According to the text "Agnir vai devaanaam senaani" i.e. "agni is the leader of the

(Continued on page 38)

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W.S.—38

SUN-SPOT CYCLE AND ITS EFFECTS ON EARTH

Striking Correspondence Noticeable Between Solar Phenomenon & Economic Depression

By N. V. Kogekar, M.Sc. (Bombay).

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED).

NO. 1

The black-spots on the silvery white face of the moon, add to the beauty of her charming face, which has been an ever-lasting source of joy and inspiration, not only to the ardent lovers of nature and poetry, but also to the proverbially dry scientist, who, though possessed by the beauty of this fair-faced luna, with her soothing white light, has not lost sight of his difficult mission of seeking the root cause of the various phenomena occurring in nature. For, it is he, who has brought to daylight the existence of deep valleys and rugged rocks concealed behind this white screen, thereby showing the poet that 'appearances are often false.' The rising and setting sun is equally a source of unbounded joy and inspiration to the poet, who under the spell of this beautiful panorama, so skilfully painted in variegated colours aptly blended by nature, depicts it in a vivid and picturesque manner. But here again, the scientist with his 'artificial' eyes (Telescope) once more confirms the truth of the saying, viz. 'appearances are often false,' by showing that the apparently white surface of the sun is also studded with black-spots, which unlike those on the moon's face, directly influence the various activities on our earth.

In the high seas of 'space' we are voyaging in our ship of earth, in company with the other sister ships (planets). The whole fleet of planets comprising the solar system under the leadership of the parent ship—the sun—is steaming ahead among the nearer stars at a break-neck speed. But, an army without a commander is no better than a miserable rabble. Similarly this fleet of planets without the powerful captain will be no better than aimless logs of wood tossing in the sea, so that we, the passengers on board the earth-ship, would be like the slippery moss gathered on the log, prepared for being washed off any moment. Such is the great influence, that this celestial captain (sun) exerts on the life of human beings.

GLOBE OF GAS

Our forefathers (and even now some of us also) used to worship this God Sun because he supplies us with heat and light energy on which the activities of mankind depend. It is the sun who is ultimately responsible for agriculture and is the latent power, that turns the wheels of industry, The sun is an ordinary star which is millions of times bigger than our earth, but also millions of times smaller than many of the bright stars present in the great canopy of sky. But we are devoid of the opportunity of examining the sun at closer range, because the terrible heat radiated by this body would simply turn us into vapours like ordinary spirit exposed to air. It is estimated that the temperature of the outer surface of the sun is 12000 degrees F. while the inner surface as estimated by Prof. Eddington is expected to be at a temperature of 80 million degrees. Hence, the sun must be a globe of gas, as, at this temperature solids or liquids will not retain their state. It is in the interior of this hot furnace that the solar radiation takes its birth and spreads in the whole of the space.

Just imagine how small is the portion of the total space which our earth occupies! For, it is only two billionths part of the whole space. But of the total heat radiation emitted by the sun, the very small portion that comes to the lot of this small patch of space occupied by our earth, if converted into mechanical energy, will amount to 230 million H.P. Of course the task would be much more difficult than conquering the highest peak of Himalayas. And probably, realising the difficult nature of the work, Nature has from past, stored this heat energy in the form of coal, petrol, etc., in the heart of the earth, and consequently we, the human beings, enjoy the pleasure of warmth and light by basking in the sun. The Smithsonian Institution of Washington is engaged in determining the total amount of heat energy received by the earth and the results so far obtained show that it is not a constant quantity but varies from day to day and from month to month.

ELEVEN YEAR CYCLE

The scientists, instead of simply basking in the sunshine, have made hay while the sun has been shining. With their artificial eyes, gifted with the power of seeing objects far removed from them, they have observed certain changes taking place in the sun. These changes appear to vary in a period of a little over eleven years. They have watched the coming and going of 'dark spots' on the surface of sun, which appear to vanish during this eleven year cycle. Further, these spots begin to appear first in the higher latitudes and then towards equator at the end of the cycle. Regular observations of these spots were made since the invention of the telescope in the early part of the 17th century, though these changes were observed with naked eyes even before the invention of the telescope. Like all the recurring phenomena of nature the sunspots exhibit a regularity in their behaviour. The beginning of the eleven year cycle brings with it a few spots in the higher latitudes, which increase in number and magnitude till, after five years, they spread over the whole surface of the sun and attain their maximum. After this slowly they begin to disappear till they are a minimum six years later. In this way the same cycle of changes repeats itself again. The beginning of the last cycle was the year 1923, when they were very scarce. In the year 1928-29 five years later, the sunspots were maximum so that in the year 1933-34 they were again minimum. The eleven year period being thereby completed, the number will now go on increasing, till the year 1939-40 when they will be most numerous. Past records of telescopic observations are available for about 150 years.

NATURE OF SUNSPOTS

Hale, from his observations made at the Wilson Observatory, in the year 1908, came to the conclusion that sunspots are terrific hurricanes, traversing the solar atmosphere accompanied by powerful electric and magnetic disturbances. Like a biologist studying the nature of tissues from the different sections of a specimen taken with his microtome, Hale, dissected and solar atmosphere by,

(Continued on page 37)

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CAN YOU WALK ON FIRE?

Mind Will Prevent Pain: Bodily Control May Be Developed Until All Fleshly Weakness Is Overcome

By C. E. M. JOAD
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Much interest has been aroused by the recent experiments carried out by the University of London Institute for Psychical Research with a young Kashmiri, Kuda Bux, as the subject. This young man has demonstrated before a distinguished company of scientists the ancient Indian "trick" of firewalking.

In this article, Mr. Joad, the eminent exponent of psychic phenomena, and who was himself present when the experiments were being conducted, gives the inferences he has drawn from the experiments. He even suggests that there may be a formula with which we could all achieve the enviable control of Kuda Bux.

Among all peoples at all times there runs a tradition that the mind can obtain such control over the body as to render it immune from pain; or rather, since it is the mind that "feels" pain, such control as to prevent the body from conveying to the mind those messages of pain which it sends when it is damaged. I say "at all times" yet there has never, I imagine, been a time so sceptical in the matter as our own. Admittedly we have our Christian Scientists who maintain that, if we believe strongly enough that pain is unreal and that we shall not, therefore, be hurt then we shall not in fact be hurt, and interpret all the evidence to the contrary—those terrible occasions when we do not expect to be hurt and are—as due to failure in belief. But the ordinary reaction of the ordinary man is one of wistful scepticism. "How nice" he thinks "if it were only true. How unfortunate that it is not!"

DISGRUNTLED CANDIDATE.

The ancient Stoics held that the good man could so subdue the matter of his body to the power of his mind, that he could be happy even on the rack. I remember sitting for a scholarship examination in which this Stoic maxim was set as the subject of a three-hours' essay. "If he were a "very" good man and it were a very bad rack this might be true. Otherwise not", wrote a disgruntled candidate and handed in his paper, disgusted at being asked to write for three hours on what seemed to him such palpable nonsense.

His attitude, I suppose, is that of most of us, and yet in spite of one's professional scepticism there is always the doubt that lurks at the back of one's mind, or lurks at least, at the back of mine—"Suppose that there is something in it after all."

KUDA BUX'S FEAT

The doubt is prominently raised by the celebrated fire-walk performed by the Indian Kuda Bux, on Tuesday, September 17th, in a Surrey garden. The facts are simple enough. A trench 25 feet long was filled with burning charcoal. Its surface, a mass of red-hot embers, was whipped to a perpetual glow by the intermittent gusts of tempestuous wind. Its temperature was stated to be 800 F. Bux' feet were medically examined and found to be unprepared. He then on two occasions walked along the first half of the trench, a distance of some 12 feet, putting his bare feet, as far as I could see, four separate times on each occasion on the glowing charcoal. His feet were subsequently examined and found to be unblistered and their temperature was declared to be normal. Two young Englishmen who then essayed the experiment placed their bare feet only twice each upon the embers and then hopped off in obvious pain. Their feet were found to be blistered.

So much for the facts! How explain them? Broadly there are two kinds of explanation. The first says simply this is merely a trick or knack, or, perhaps I should say a peculiarity about it. Some people we know can hold hot things for longer periods than others. Cooks, for instance, can stand a boiling kettles on the palms of their hands and apparently suffer no discomfort. The hands, it is said, are insulated from the heat by the layer of soot at the bottom of the kettle. Now this bodily endurance of heat can be cultivated. Kuda Bux, we may therefore suppose, has cultivated it.

POWER OF "FAITH."

Moreover, he is a slight man who pressed very lightly upon the embers and, we may add, has learnt a peculiar trick of placing his feet. When I used to go back to school at the beginning of the summer term I dreaded fielding practice when we were made to catch cricket balls. How they hurt and bruised my tender palms! By the end of the term I could catch a hard-driven ball without flinching. I had learnt the knack of so holding my hands, that the impact was minimised and the ball did not hurt. Yet to all appearance and feeling my hands were no harder than before. Finally it might be pointed out that Bux insisted on the careful preparation of his surface. He refused, for example, to walk on heated soil. He must, he said, have heated wood. Moreover, he was only in contact with the surface for a very short time (just under two seconds) and, as I watched his face it seemed to me that perfectly clear that he felt pain. Perceptibly he winced.

This explanation, then, tends to pooh-pooh the whole thing, on the assumption that all that Bux demonstrated was a very slight extension of a faculty which we all in some measure, however slight, possess. Even I can pass my finger rapidly through the flame of a candle. Nevertheless I do not feel altogether satisfied. Why one wants to know, were the man's soles not blistered? Why were the soles of the Englishmen blistered? Moreover, this cannot be treated as an isolated case. As I said at the beginning, all times and countries bear witness to the mind's control of the body. Indian fakirs are said to have developed this control to a degree of which we have no conception I myself have at close quarters seen one of them push a sword into his neck to the depth of several inches and withdraw it without leaving a trace of a wound. I have seen another whose nostrils were plugged and whose mouth was sealed buried to the depth of more than a foot in soil, nailed up in a coffin, and then emerge after the length of an hour apparently none the worse for his burial, and experience which makes me the readier to credit the stories of those who have been willing to submit themselves for days or even months to a similar ordeal. And can we really believe that thousands of men and women, the early Christians for example, would have voluntarily submitted themselves to what seemed to us literally intolerable tortures, unless their bodies were sustained by some powers of the mind which, while it did not necessarily render them immune from pain, at least rendered tolerable to them pain which we could not endure. That power of the mind they called "faith". It was by virtue of "faith" that Kuda Bux affirmed that he was enabled to place his feet on the burning embers. 'If' he said, in effect, 'I have sufficient faith that they will not hurt me, then they will not'.

A "SCIENTIFIC" EXPLANATION.

Is there nothing which answers to this in our own experience? What of the people who voluntarily expose themselves to infection believing that they will not catch the disease, and do not catch it? What, on the other hand, of those fearful valetudinarians who, afraid of every ailment that is abroad, invariably catch every ailment that is abroad. There is, as usual, a scientific explanation. When you are low or frightened your ductless glands fail to produce sufficient quantities of the tiny stimulating secretion which tones up the cells in the blood, which are hostile disease germs.

As a consequence the protective cells are not sufficiently stimulated to do their job. Thus there is a definite connection between how you feel and what you catch. Admitted'y but how much is really explained? All that science can tell us is that the states of our mind affect our bodies. A cheerful state tones up the disease defeating cells; a depressed state leaves us unarmed.

Very well then, the control of the body by the mind is a fact. Is it not plausible to suppose that it can be deliberately developed, and that there are some, Indians for example, who have learnt the recipe for its development? I can see no reason for rejecting this hypothesis out of hand. But how much better if they would publish the recipe.

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About Studios And Stars

HOLLYWOOD CALLS

John Boles "Debut Man"

As Hollywood's great introducer, this singing six-footer from Texas has been present, cinematically speaking, at the premieres of no less than ten actresses, a record approached by no other film player

His latest, and possibly most important, introduction is on behalf of Gladys Swarthout, the brunette "baby" of the Metropolitan opera, who is playing opposite Boles in her first Paramount musical, "Rose of the Rancho."

Boles does not mind his role a bit. He "gets thing well" with all the cinema newcomers, he says. But he admits it was an unusual combination of circumstances that led him into so many "first pictures."

His own debut in pictures was a double introduction. He was a musical comedy star in New York, playing in "Kitty's Kisses," when Gloria Swanson chose him for the lead in "The Loves of Sunya." This was Miss Swanson's debut as a producer, having just formed her own film company.

In his first sound picture, "The Desert Song," Boles played opposite Carlotta King, who was making her initial screen appearance A short time later he introduced Vi-vienne Segal to the cinema world in "Song of the West."

The debut of Bebe Daniels as a singing screen actress was opposite Boles in "Rio Rita." Oddly enough, his new picture, "Rose of the Rancho," utilizes the background of California's colourful early days, just as did "Rio Rita."

In two more singing pictures, Boles was the vis-a-vis for new screen personalities—first with Jeanette Loff in "King of Jazz," and then with Evelyn Laye in her first American picture, "One Heavenly Night."

There followed a series of dramatic introductions, in contrast to the earlier musical introductions. Margaret Sullavan, currently starring in King Vidor's production for Paramount, "So Red the Rose," played opposite Boles in her first picture, "Only Yesterday."

Next he was in Rosemary Ames' first screen vehicle, "I Believed in You." He was with Pat Paterson in "Bottom's Up," her first American picture, and with Lilian Harvey in "My Lips Betray," which introduced the Continental player to the American screen. And he was in "Stand Up and Cheer," the picture that first brought attention and acclaim to Shirley Temple.

Boles said it has been his experience that Hollywood newcomers are more serious and absorbed in their work, possibly, than those longer in films. It is not, however, a question of whether he would rather work with new-comers than with others.

"I like to work with them all," he says. "All the actresses must have something or they wouldn't be there. So from my point of view the problem narrows down to whether the story is good or bad. It has just happened that the stories which were offered to me and which I liked had a number of new actresses in them.

"The public goes to theatres to see personalities, but personalities are kept alive by good stories. You can't sell personalities without having them doing something interesting and entertaining."

Premier Films

"Sundari" or "Song of Love"—featuring Sarojini and Gemnavi, directed by Aspi, will be opportunely released.

"A Midnight Tale"—featuring Dulari-Gulam Mahomed, directed by Gunjal is ready for release.

Maha Maya recently commenced by Gunjal progresses rapidly.

Syt. Vasudev in "Rajmukut."

SABITA AND MOTI ARE BUSY AT THE SAGAR STUDIOS

"Dr. Madhurika", will soon be released at the Imperial and Director Badami has almost finished it.

It's no joke to carry someone's bride! Mr. Moti the youthful hero was wounded by a dagger in a thrilling court-dance on Forbidden Bride set. A bruise, right in the palm, but the dance continued. Only two sets remain to complete the picture. In case you don't know—Sabitadevi and Moti are starred under the direction of Mr. K. P. Ghose.

The gayest of Gay Birds of course, Mr. Moti sings and acts in two versions with such a mastery of over words that one can easily mistake him for a real Gujrati. Mr. Luhar with his magic megaphone works, watches and waits. The Proprietors have given all facilities to Mehboob to make his Deccan Queen a super thriller. The shooting briskly goes ahead.

Mr. Badami has resumed his shooting of Jivanlata. That pair Sabitadevi and Moti play chief roles. The story is specially selected to suit the talents of these charming artistes. Mr. Tsivedi, the author and Pandit Indsachandra have given their best in the dialogues. Mr. Yakub, startded all villages the otherday near Chembur while filling a dangerous chase. He is up and doing all he can to make his first picture a complete success.

BING CROSBY WINS

Lady Loves With Songs

There may be more pleasant occupations somewhere in the world than making love to Joan Bennett, but as yet your favourite correspondent hasn't run across any.

Not that he has made love to Joan Bennett, but he thinks it would be a pretty swell job. He'd even take over that little chore without the formality of accepting a salary from Paramount.

Which puts Bing Crosby in an odd category. For Bing is making love to Joan Bennett again—this time in "Two for To-night"—and is getting money from the studio for doing it. Bing made love to Joan in "Mississippi" and the fans thought so highly of the idea that they deluged the studio with letters, and the two were promptly teamed again.

With green envy in his heart, your correspondent went on the set to watch Bing make love to Joan in a scene. Unfortunately, he picked a scene that showed Bing behind some jail bars, and Joan tearfully in front of them. Bing, who makes love with difficulty at best, was even further handicapped.

Bing's method of making love to his leading ladies is to sing dulcetly in honeyed tones, meanwhile giving them looks heavy with meaning. It invariably captivates his screen favourites, and causes members of the eventual audiences to practically swoon. Hundreds of letters arrive daily at the Crosby offices to attest the power of those looks, and the cloying sweetness of those tones.

It was with considerable glee, then, that your correspondent discovered that Bing's lovemaking with the delectable Miss Bennett was not to drop into the "clinch" category. Love may laugh at locksmiths, and cages that locksmiths create, but those same bars quite definitely kept Bing from seizing Miss Bennett to his manly bosom.

From where he sat, the writer got the idea that this was perfectly all right with Bing. This was puzzling. A bit of investigation proved that Miss Bennett had not been eating onions, nor was she mad at Mr. Crosby. It is just that the crooning idol of several million enthusiastic females doesn't like to make love.

It's a fact. When a scene orders Bing to embrace Joan and plant a censorized six-second kiss upon those most engaging lips, he must do it six to ten times before Director Frank Tuttle is satisfied w the result. It takes several "takes" before the embarrassment can be erased from his acting. And he is twitted about it considerably.

This isn't true only of his scenes with Miss Bennett. It also was noticeable in scenes he did with Kitty Carlisle, Marion Davies, Miriam Hopkins and other stars with whom he has worked in the past.

But maybe Bing is smart, at that. If he did the scene right the first time—he wouldn't get those added opportunities. I think I'd do the same thing myself.

LAXMI FILMS

Bring Andhra Troupe To Bombay

An Andhra troupe of Messrs. Lakshmi Films Ltd., Madras has arrived at Bombay for the production of a Telugu Talkie "Droupadi Manasamrakshnam" their masterpiece. It is an agreeable surprise to find for the first time, all important actors of Andhra Desa as Messrs. Dyta Gopalam, Parupalli Subba Rao, Jonnavithula Seshagiri Rao, Banda Kanakalingeswara Rao, B.A., B.L., Janhyala Gowranatha Sastry Brothers, V.V. Subbayya and a host of eminent actors participating in the picture headed by the veteran actor Mr. T. Raghavachary B.A., B. L., of Bellary. It appears that they propose to give some stage performances also during their stay at Bombay in aid of certain institutions and some lectures will be delivered by Mr. T. Raghavachary on art and experiences during his continental tour. The picture is expected to be unique in various directions and every effort is being made to have a crowning success. The picture is now under production at the famous "Film City" and Messrs R. M. Joshi, Sarpotdar and Aurora are in charge. Further information can be had from the Managing Director, camping at Room No. 70, I, Tardeo Mansion. Tardeo. Bombay or Mr. T. Raghavachary B. A., B.L. 2, Laburnum Road Gamdevi. Bombay.

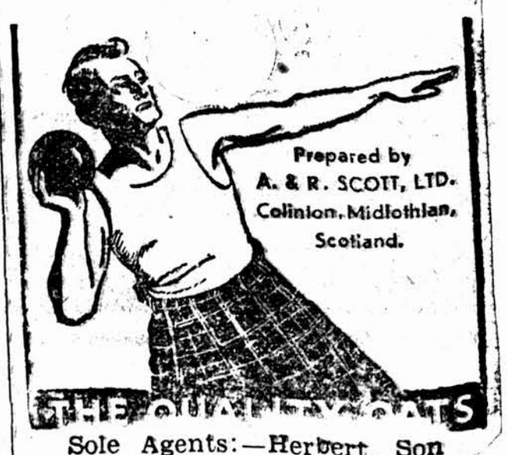
Kumari Ratnaprabha and Syt. Kale in "Dharmatma," at the "Krishna Talkies."

They fly down to breakfast for

Scott's Porage Oats

For young and old, Scott's Porage Oats are the ideal breakfast—delicious to eat, rich in nourishment for brain and body, easy to digest. These are the choicest of the Scottish crop and Scottish oats, as everyone knows are the finest in the world.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES



Sole Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Around Theatre & Film Land

From "Midnight Tale," at the Roxy this week.

On Acting

DEMANDS OF IMAGINATION

(BY "ARCAS.")

The test of a fine art is whether it makes a demand upon one's imagination. Does acting ask from its followers the creative instinct, the impetus for which comes from the soul rather than the mind, the aesthetic instinct rather than the power of muscle? If it does—it is a fine art.

Acting may be divided into two kinds—imitative and creative. Both kinds may interpret the author's meaning, and creative acting may and frequently does embrace the imitative; but the imitative itself has no specific artistic value, hence the confusion in the mind of the average onlooker, who frequently mistakes very fine imitative work for work of true quality. It is not sufficient for an actor to put life into author's character, be it a stage puppet or a well-drawn figure. It is not sufficient for him to vitalise the cold black and white of his text. His acting has to be endowed with that godlike gift of being able to endow a carcase with a soul.

REGARD FOR OTHERS

All real actors know that acting consists rather in being interested in other people upon the stage and upon the events and action of the drama, than in a too persistent and noticeable regard for one's own deportment, appearance and behaviour. The complete subordination of a performance to the purpose of the dramatist, makes that performance higher art and establishes effectually the reputation of the player for being an artist.

Ideal acting must be the complete assumption of another person's individuality, his actions, his feelings, emotions, sensations In other words, it should be a complete projection of oneself into the soul and body of some one else with the object of exactly portraying that some one else The best actor is he who cannot only strip his own soul bare for your indentification, but can give you an insight into the varying and contrasting impulses, though feelings, and passions that animate other imaginary personages, whom he makes real. Idealisation is desirable, but that idealisation should always be subjective. It must constantly be borne in mind that art has its foundation in nature; and cannot exist by itself.

REFECTIVE TRAITS.

Nearly all characters in every scene have at least three-quarters of their faces turned towards you, that they even cross the stage three-quarter fashion, that the chairs and sofas on our stages are mostly arranged three-quarter facing you, whilst some of our finest actresses impudently glare over the footlights with their full faces up into the gallery, as though to say. "Look at me; I am the star paid to shine at the highest salary with extras for matinees!"

In farce it is inevitable and desirable that a certain impudent familiar communication between actor and audience be carried on. The comic actor of the lower class may give himself such freedom with his spectators as cannot be tolerated in the comedian of refinement and distinction. With serious plays and pieces pretending to any degree of realism, the only way to treat the "Fourth Wall" notion is to regard the audience in the light of peeping through some cranny, crevice, or keyhole unobserved, undetected by the characters on the stage. Deliberate avoidence of the audience is equally culpable. The actors must not in the straightest way betray their consciousness of the presence of onlookers. They must know the audience is there, but conceal that knowledge. If you are a real actress, there is only one thing to do with the man who has paid his money to see you. Strive to make him think you haven't noticed him. Man-like, he will immediately become interested in you.

But illusion is the great thing. To take us out of ourselves, to make us forget, to decieve us, to capture the senses—what more precious powed can the actor wield? The actor must know himself, his gestures, his expressions, facial and physical, his equipment through and through. He must have complete control over the machine. He must discover his weaknesses and correct them one by one laboriously without appearing to labour in doing so.

THE BEST ACTOR

The best actor knows the parts of others as thoroughly as he does his own. He knows that a knowledge of the play and a consideration of what the other characters are thinking are essential to an understanding of his duties.

"There is a poor man in the back of the gallery who has paid four annas and wants to hear you" should be painted in bold letters in the green room of every theatre. There is no need to shout. Clear, distinct enunciation and the determination to make oneself heard even in low tones will always assist audibility. The sense of a sentence is, of course, its first importance. Fixing one's mind on the meaning of every sentence means true interpretation. Voice must not be paramount. The just degree of attention must be paid to sense and sound. But sound must not be sacrificed to sense on the stage anymore than sense to sound.

THE EYE AND THE VOICE....

The eye is as useful to the actor as his voice. The eye of the actor is as a rule the most restless of organs. It roves persistently audiencewards. Some actors roll their eyes like a ship crossing the channel, others are notorious for blinking. Some keep them half-shut all the while they act, opening them only in their dressing rooms; others have no power of eye movement or expression.

The hands are the least controllable. At any rate, beginners in acting generally fail to control them properly. The proper thing is to forget them and let them do naturally just what they wish to do. It looks so easy, is it not? But it is difficult.

Confidence is a fine thing in an actor, yet I find a greater charm in the nervous diffidence of an artist approaching his task with a sense of its danger and importance.

The necessity of good team work has been unduly praised at the expense of individual excellence. But acting is not a democratic art. It needs the supremacy of individualism, or it will assuredly perish.

Let him who would move and convince others, be first move and convince himself. Be trua, if yo uwould believe. As face answers to face so does the heart of man to man. This may appear a very simple principle, and one which an ordinary man need little merit in discovering. True, the discovery is easy enough: but the practical appliance is not easy; is indeed the fudamental difficulty which all actors have to strive with and whic scarcely one in the hundred ever fairly surmounts.

From "Keemti Ansu," running at the West-End.

IMPERIAL STUDIO IS ACTIVE

Director Chowdhary is absorbed in writing a distinctive play.

"Wild Cat of Bombay" is directed by Syt. Kumari Sulochana Nandlal stars.

Homi Master is reflecting the hectic days of his youth in "Fankdo Fithuri" a rollicking comedy recently commenced.

"The veteran Homi not satisfied by one picture adds another "Murath" of "Piyar Ki Putli."

"Chalta Putla" although ready and propped up by Sarpotdar, awaits for an opportune release.

"Lail-o-Nihar" will be resumed by Raymino J. Asher.

Moti B. Gidwani has practically finished "Honorary Magistrate" Gulam Mohamed Rose and Gaznavi have acquitted—"Splendid."

THE PREMIER FILMS.

"Sunday" and "Ujali" are ready for release. "Maha Maya" progresses rapidly under Gunjal.

FIRST CINE DAILY

"The Moja-Majah"

"The Moja Majah" is, perhaps, the first cine daily published in India. During the short career it started over a month ago it has been able to attract the attention of the cine world, and the news it provides claim wide appreciation. Its discussion of the day-to-day film problems is helpful and lifts the cine world from the petty studio squabbles which usually characterise a number of Indian cine journals. There is, however, one suggestion to offer. The "Moja-Majah" as a cine daily must concentrate on its news. And, if it could avoid the space at present allotted to stories and assign it to a daily schedule of film entertainment and theatreland in the city, its distinction will be great and valuable.

Books And Their Writers

A ROMANCE OF SURGERY

JAMIE SIMPSON: Lawrence Oliver. Ivor Nicholson and Watson Ltd. 7|6.

Among the benefactors of humanity, the name of Jamie Simpson is not so well-known, though he deserves a high place in that glorious list. Our history text-books are fuller with names of heroes, who have inflicted pain on humanity than of those who have relieved it. Napoleon, Alexander and Caesar figure more prominently in our minds than the inventor of insulin, or the plague serum or the man who introduced anaesthetics before operating his patients. Jamie Simpson born in humble circumstances, was the first surgeon, who applied the great French invention of chloroform to reduce the pain of his patients. It was a cruel age, and the surgeons of those days hacked bones, with less imagination than a modern butcher does a carcase. Gifted with keen sensibility and imagination and love of his fellow-men he resolved to find something which would reduce the horrors of the operation theatre, where more people were killed than cured. Mr. Lawrence Oliver has written a romance, with Jamie Simpson as his hero, with adequate knowledge of the historical and social backgrcund of the Edinburgh of those days and of the villages, whose doughty sons have contributed so much in making the name of England, to the obvious chagrin of Scotsmen, great. The village, the village doctor, the baker and the eternal Sandy, have their vital place in this exquisite romance. The garret in Edinburgh, the washing and Sandy's shillings honestly earned by the aid of an oven so that Jamie might go to the University and work out his ideals for the benefit of mankind make every page interesting and educative. Jamie had also his limitations, like any other human being. He has benefited so many millions in this great, wide world that pinch-beck hypocritical, pious, tongues which criticize such weaknesses wagged in vain. Jamie Simpson has outlived his critics. Mr. Oliver has written a work of great merit. It helps.

R. V.

ANOTHER "THRILLER"

Suffers From Anti-Soviet Complex

THE LAST DOOR: By Ottwell Binns, Ward Lock & Co. London.

A mystery novel, usual in plot but well-treated, "The Last Door" would appeal to lovers of detective fiction who like their stories sufficiently blood-stained Jeff Torrance, a British Foreign Office Agent, happens to get entangled in a series of highly exciting incidents involving a dangerous and thrilling duel of wits with a gang of murderers and spies. There is romance too supplied by a Russian Princess in exile who falls in love with the dashing hero of the story and gets married to him in the end. Let's hope they "lived happily ever after."

"The Last Door" is yet another instance of British author's anti-Soviet complex. The villains in the story are mostly foreigners —Dutch, French, Japanese, Russians! And at places anti-Soviet propaganda has been very crudely superimposed on the story. Could not they give us wholesome detective fiction, free from political prejudices—something in traditions of Conan Doyle and Edgar Wallace?

K. A. A.

Ancient Indian Paintings Illustrated

Initiative In Hindi Literature

"BHARATIYA CHITRAKALA." N. C. MEHTA, I.C.S., Hindusthani Academy, Allahabad. Rs. 6.

Syt. N. C. Mehta's "Bharatiya Chitrakala," is, as he says, the first book on the subject published in Hindi. It discusses the paintings particularly of the period between the beginning of the sixteenth and the end of the nineteenth centuries. He feels, however, that these paintings would be better appreciated if he were to supplement their description with a chapter on the paintings of more ancient epochs. For, he believes that the study of Indian paintings seriously has not even begun among the intellectuals in India. Syt. Mehta has not, he observes, in the first Hindi book on Indian paintings offered for the average reader merely the resume of similar book published in other languages. But he has offered in it, he says, the complete results of his studies. The task of the exponent of ancient Indian paintings and of Indian art generally is, unquestionably, complicated. It has been complicated from the very outset, from the beginning of modern, mostly European, interest in Indian art. The initiative which European scholars and archaologists manifested nearly a century ago has left its indisputable mark on the literature, discussions, and activities of Indian art—alike ancient and modern. It is true that a determined effort has been made to resist most of the unpleasant and, not seldom, uninformed conclusions reached by them. But this effort which attained its crystallised shape in Havellism has been almost entirely sentimental and negative.

Reactionary Contradictions

It has exhausted its useful possibilities in reactionary contradictions. The response to European and American initiative has during three decades of romancing superlatives of national reaction, degenerated into uncontrolled barren inhibitions. The initiative outside has met with no supplementary, positively helpful, initiative inside the country. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that Syt. Mehta should have succumbed to the prevalent academic, reactionary, inconsistent, negative and illogical mode of appreciation and analysis of the past achievements of art in India. The reactionary process was, perhaps, inevitable during the first intoxicating phases of the art "revival." But the moment has now arrived for a more dispassionate examination of the art values and achievements from the past.

Literary Distractions

Both the literary pre-occupation and the consequent mental attitude which sees in the objects of art—painting, sculpture, architecture, music and dancing—merely the literal transcription of ancient codes as well as the conflicting, apologetic, postulates of discredited Havellism are found prominent in Syt. Mehta's description of ancient Indian paintings. Although the author vaguely attempts to discern the collective, social environment contemporary to the Indian artists, he is still unable to perceive the inherent absurdity of reconciling its social purpose and outlook to the definitions, postulate and practices of art which are derived from the mid-Victorian creeds of effete individualism. The author in his references to Tolstoy, Shakes-

(Continued on page 20)

How An English Historian Fails

Picking And Choosing Facts Of History To Suit Preconceived Theories

OLD AND NEW THOUGHTS ON THE MODERN STUDY OF HISTORY. By F. S. Marvin, M.A., F.R.H.S., University Extension Library Series, Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London, 1935.

The book is an attempt to interpret history in terms of the wider aspects of life, culture and civilisation where kings, popes and wars are not mentioned, but individuals are judged with reference to their contributions to arts and sciences and the general progress of mankind. Historical facts are sought to be judged by the functions they have performed in relation to region, psychology and social tradition and beliefs; but, unfortunately, with little success. The failure is due to the general incapacity of the English historian to visualise history where he himself is not the centre of culture and civilisation.

The book is mainly a history of Europe; and the narrow field of investigation could have been overlooked had the drawback been the result of want of knowledge of the history of the other continents; but the failure is inexcusable because the author has chosen to "concentrate on the Western world because it is from the consolidation of that world under Rome and the Catholic Church that the subsequent leadership of mankind is derived." The author overlooks how Europe had failed to consolidate itself after the fall of Napoleon during the period of the Concert of Europe, leading to 1914, and the subsequent tragedy of the League of Nations. The leadership of the world was more the result of gunpowder and cannon than due to the prisoner at the Vatican.

The first chapters glance through some traits and characteristics of primitive life and then examine the contributions of Sumeria and Egypt to the religion and morals of the world. Overlooking Persia and the deeds of Cyrus the Great and Cambysus, the author goes into raptures over the literature, poetry, drama and the science of the Greeks, from Plato to Archmedes, from Athens to Alexandria. But it is not Plato who is proclaimed as the herald of the dawn of Reason; but the adventurer, Alexander, who is pictured as the great dreamer, who dreamt of universality, and sought to link the nations of the world with chains of love and understanding, and incidentally with the swords of the Greek legions.

Rome, however, receives the crown for bringing universality within the compass of man's achievement, and she is hailed as the foundation of the Civil Law of the world. The Roman Catholic Church appears under the gild-

(Continued on page 20)

BEYOND HUMAN PERSONALITY

The question of Spiritualism has been discussed for more than three quarters of a century, and although none can say when it will be settled, it is one of the greatest legacies which the nineeenth century has left to the twentieth. F. W. H. Myers was one of the pioneers of the last century and indefatigably worked for the cause till his death which synchronised with the dawn of the present. He was one of the founders of the Society for Psychical Research and was elected President a year before his death. He rendered yeoman's services to the cause and made himself immortal by his monumental works on the subject. Sir Oliver Lodge, while paying a tribute to his memory, said: "All through the last quarter of the preceding century he was laying the foundation of a cosmic philosophy, a scheme of existence as large and comprehensive and well founded as any that have appeared."

The present volume ("Beyond Human Personality") clearly indicates that the work is being unceasingly carried on by the master-mind on the other side of existence for the last thirty-five years since his demise. The messages purported to have been transmitted through the amanuensis deal with diverse subjects and are highly philosophical in character. The identity of the communicating entity is clearly to be seen on every page of the book, in spite of the difficulties in the transmission of ideas. Myers attempts not merely to give a description of the other phase of existence, but also to indicate the cutlines of the cosmic philosophy which he so assiduously tried to found during his earthly life.

Though differing from other books in some details, the information about the life beyond the veil will throw much light upon the mysteries of the unseen region. The ideas about the solar man and the Ultimate Reality are very thought-provoking and deserve serious consideration. The book is specially important inasmuch as it amply refutes the argument that nothing but trivialities come through from the other side.

V. D. RISHI.

INDIAN INCOME TAX

THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT. By S. K. Majumdar, Barrister-at-Law. Published by the Author at Fraser Road, Patna.

This is a handy volume written by the learned author on Indian Income Tax giving the full text of the Act and important cases both Indian and English pertaining to this branch of law. In these days of heavy income tax both the income tax practitioner and the businessman require a handy little volume for constant reference and guidance and Mr. Majumdar's book answers that requirement. The whole of this branch of Statute and Case law has been compressed within the limits of about 300 pages and each section is carefully commented on with relevant notes and leading cases applying to same. The author has also taken special trouble to point out the exact changes in law from time to time with a view to enable the reader to appreciate the many amendments which have been made in connection with this constantly am-

"S. R. D."

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The Cultural Front—In Scornful Neglect—By All Political Parties—The Universities Of The Rulers—And, The Parishads Of The Ruled—Alike Overlook Needs Of The Hour—The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad—Youth And Artists Rebel—Syt. Kalelkar's Nomination—"A President Has Been Arranged."

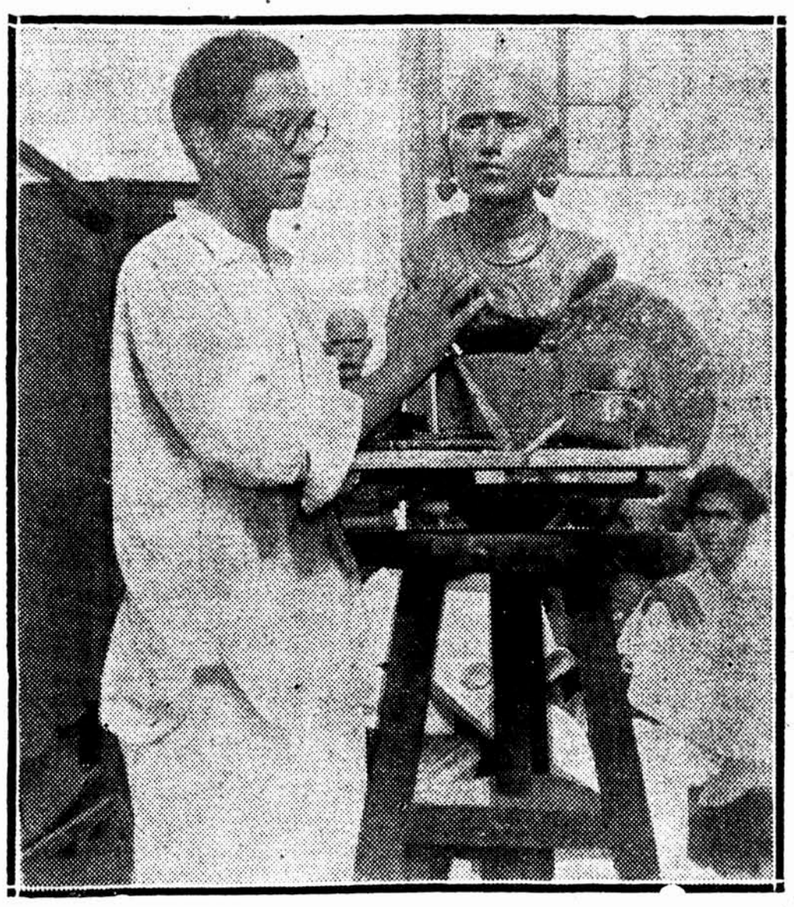
The convocation annuals turn our attention to the ceremonial speeches. In theory, we all agree to condemn the present conditions of university education, unreservedly. But no political party has hitherto considered it essential to own definite responsibility for a nation-wide cultural policy and programme. The nation's cultural problems have neither a plank nor a platform. They have been left persistently at the mercy of expedient individualism. The cultural front of a nation believed to be fighting for its freedom exists only negatively. There has been no positively militant effort. New ideas, new visions, new activities do not germinate, do not tear asunder the crust of ages and shoot up to the skies. They percolate to stagnating subsoils and rot underground. In theory, we agree to condemn university education. In practice also we agree, to offer with undisturbed passivity negative reverence. If H.H. the the Nawab Saheb of Bhopal sees Hindus and Muslims united in one common, nation-wide, heritage of culture, if he sees in its world of art a new conception of beauty, new values of life of the human soul, we, as a matter of theory of course, agree.

Interminable Lamentations

In practice also we agree to lament the university conditions which do not permit us the realisation in our daily life, thought and activity of that unity which is our proud heritage and the sole condition and claim of our struggle for national freedom. Thus in actual practice we proceed no further than lamentations of the university conditions we condemn in theory. And, lamentations, however loud and continuous or persistent, have solved the problems or guided the destiny of no nation. To the universities guided and cnntrolled by our rulers, there has been no alternative outside the spectacular lamentations. Mr. M. R. Jayakar advocating the creation of a Faculty of Indian Culture spoke, in his convocation address to the Nagpur University, of the identity of the cultural, social and political problems which confronted the nation. But it is the business of no political party or school of thought, if one may so dignify it, to cultivate the national outlook and seek actively the national points of contacts and identity in the manifold cultural, social, economic and political problems.

The Only Hope

These two agencies falling, our only chance, our only source of hope and strength would appear to be our literary Parishads, presumably the open forum of the intelligentsia, the clearing-house of new national impulses and aspirations. But the Parishads of and for the ruled have been as disappointing, if not more, as the Universities of the rulers. Historically, it could not be otherwise. The middle-class, forming the bulk of the nation's intelligentia is playing its destined role. The literary Parishads reflect faithfully and with unerring accuracy its abject copying of snobish, decadent university outlook manners and modes. This is true, in varying degrees, of every literary Parishad and intellectual Conferences in the country. The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad has been and will be no exception. This is bound to happen. Logically, historically, this is inevitable in a country where politicians own no definite cultural responsibilities and the exponents of culture neither see nor seek the political or national basis, the common measure of their cultural appreciation, enterprise or aspirations.



Syt. Benoy Kumar Gose, the Sculptor, who has studied in the Lucknow School of Arts and is now with Syt. H. Roy Chowdhury.

Grievous Short-Sight

The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, constituted as it has been, will, like all provincial Parishads and conferences, of the Indian intelligentsia, neither raise nor lower its status or prestige or increase practically its national utility during or after its forthcoming sessions at Ahmedabad. It is not concerned with live present-day national realities and problems, the cultural needs and aspirations of the hour. But the younger generation knocks at the door. And, the protest meetings of the Universal Arts League in Bombay and of the meeting of the students of Ahmedabad, the correspondence and articles that have recently appeared in newspapers, both Gujarati and English, ought to be more than sufficiently indicative of the wide-spread resentment the organisers of the Parishad have aroused amongst the younger generation of Gujarati intellectuals. It is easy to misunderstand and underestimate the meaning and value of these protests and demonstrations. It would be grievous short-sight to do so. To most of us, perhaps, the glories of yesterday are a certain luxury, an essential opiate; the necessities of the present an unpleasant experience to be tolerated and lived through; the demands of the future a dangerous speculation and nightmare. To some of us the glories of yesterday are agonising ironies to the nation-wide humiliations of to-day and the blind animal indifference of to-day the guarantee of despair of to-morrow.

Young Impulses

The youth and the artists at Bombay and at Ahmedabad whose defeated impulses, frusted national aspirations and non-conformist conscience found expression in their protests against the arrangements of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad belong, obviously, to the smaller and hitherto inarticulate section. It may be that they are unable to observe the Parishad's perspective—the limitations of its origin and its present mental make-up. It is possible, as I have said, that the Parishad is taken far too seriously. For the Parishad, as it is and has been, the nomination of Syt. Kalelkar as president of the art section is as good as the nomination of any other Gujarati literateure. I have said so repeatedly and I say so again. The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad and everything and body it represents has for years remained innocent of the vital art activities of the province. The Parishad has been accustomed, as many of the "national" meetings have been accustomed, to regard art as a profitable side-show and entertainment. Gujarati men of letters poets, fiction writers, essayists and journalists believed to be leading representatives of the "advanced" and enlightened mind of Gujarat do not apologise for their complete indifference to the claims and aspirations of the living artists.

Superior Smiles

They mention their indifference to the claims of living artists, they brush off the injustice to the poor, the young and the unknown artists with superior smiles and tolerant casuality. How is Syt. Kalelkar less qualified to represent them at the Parishad? The Parishad does not at all seem to be serious about art. It does not judged by its preliminaries, seem to mean to think of the present-day problems of art or of justice and fair-play to living artists. In these circumstances the name of Syt. Kalelkar is, I once again repeat, as good as the name of any other Gujarati luminary of the Parishad. Only, the "formal ceremony" of his nomination very kindly suggested by Syt. R. M. Raval should not have been described as "election." Syt. Raval's ardent attachment to Syt. Kalelkar is alike natural and pardonable. But he is not entitled to make the statements he has chosen to communicate to the "Janmabhoomi." The artists who were said by Syt. Raval, to have been in contact with Syt. Kalelkar have flatly and categorically contradicted his statement. They have left not the slightest scope for doubt. Syt. Raval has not stopped there. In his letter to the "Janmabhoomi" he has accused me of having disapproved Syt. Kalelkar's nomination on the ground that his friend belonged to another province. I was amazed at the accusation. I could not believe that Syt. Raval could resort to such irresponsible misrepresentation. In the first place, I have not disapproved the nomination.

Fundamental Difference

My differences with the Parishad are more fundamental, wider and deeper. I am and have been specific. I have strong convictions. And, I am opposed to the present mental make-up of the Parishad and, quite clearly, to the attitude of complete indifference it has been cultivating towards the just claims of living artists. Situated as the Parishad is and representative as it has been of the indifferent intellectuals I have attempted to describe, Syt. Kalelkar's name is, as I have repeatedly said and will say again, eminently suitable. Secondly, I defy Syt. Raval to pick up a paragraph, a sentence or a syllable which by the wildest stretch of the painter's imagination could even remotely be construed as data for the preposterous accusation that I disapprove Syt. Kalelkar's nomination on the ground that he has been an outsider to the province. Syt. Raval knew the truth when he made the unwarranted accusation. Syt. Raval has, however, rendered this the greatest disservice to his friend Kalelkar. And, it is more in sorrow than in anger that I am *compelled* to underline the truth which, of course, is stranger and stronger than fiction. I am compelled to do so in justice to the young artists who, thanks to Syt. Raval's letters to the "Janmabhoomi" have now begun to find speech and demand justice. They have already informed Syt. Raval and the Reception Committee of the Parishad of their determination to fight unaided, if necessary, for their just recognition and rights. The time and the atmosphere which these protest meettings at Ahmedabad and Bombay indicate, are, Syt. Raval should now realise, different from the times and the atmosphere to which he is, evidently, offering such devoted homage.

Old Religiosity And Puja

Awakened India sees in the challenging protests from the young intellectuals and artists the hope and promise of something more than abstract disquisitions on democracy. And, if they have asked questions about Syt. Kalelkar and sought justice they have done no more than asserted their indisputable right and title. Even if the nomination of Syt. Kalelkar is a "formal ceremony," it is not impudent, as Syt. Raval naively states it to be, to challenge it and the misstatements that have supported it. The days of religiosity, of unquestioning "puja" to individual names, however, eminent, are gone. The young intellectuals, conscious of their rights and of the injustice done to them by the Sahitya Parishad and the Gujarati intellectuals who run it now, demand more than "puja" as the qualification of the president of the section of the Parishad they are pleased to describe as its "art" section.

Incipient Revolt

Perhaps, Syt. Raval and the Reception Committee of the Parishad do not know the trends of incipient revolt amongst the intellectuals outside Ahmedabad. They have only to watch the Marathi Parishads and the young intellectuals who rebel against the intellectual conditions which make it possible to tolerate the lengend—"a president has been arranged." The younger generation knocks at the door and the Sahitya Parishad if it closes it as it seems it has been singularly ill-advised to do, does so at its own risk as to cost and consequences.

Sixth Centenary Of Vijayanagar

Sometime in May or December 1936, Karnatak and India for the matter of that, will be celebrating the sixth centenary of the foundation of that great and magnificent Empire of Vijayanagar (Hampi of Ramayana fame) which held sway over the whole of South India for over two centuries and a half.

Hindu India should be particularly grateful to the Empire, for it sprung up at a very critical moment in Indian History when Hindu culture was in a melting pot. The small Hindu kingdoms which were in existence in the south at the beginning of the 14th century were at logger-heads with one another. It fell to the lot of Harihara (Hukka) to gather under his banner the disintegrated forces and stem the tide of Muslim invasion from the north. Out of the victories of Hukka in the early thirties of that century arose the beginnings of a great empire. Under the astute political and spiritual guidance of Vidyaranya the Vijayanagar Empire was founded and Hukka was crowned king in 1336.

Vijayanagar was perhaps the last Kannada Empire in India. It was one of the most powerful and glorious Engines that evrr existed. Many of the Emperors were renowned warriors and stern and able administrators. Art and literature thrived and foreign trade with countries like Persia, Portugal and Greece flourished. Three hundred ports was surely a thing which any empire could be proud of. Though the empire was born out of the united Hindu efforts to check the Muslim advance in the south, religious intolerence was unknown throughout the period of the empire.

Splendour Of Vijayanagar

Foreign travellers of the period have given vivid descriptions of the manners and customs of the people and have paid glowing tributes to the wealth and splendour of the capital and the empire and to the administration as a whole. It was during the reign of Krishna Devaraya that the empire reached the zenith of its greatness and glory, moral and material. Orissa was conquered and the emperor married the princess of the subdued kingdom. The capital city was extended and fortified, irrigation projects were completed, temples were built and numerous educational centres sprung up.

The end came in the year 1564 when Sadashiva Raya was ruling. The Bahamani confederacy effected a powerful combine and routed the Vijayanagar armies, under the valient generalship of Ramaraya, at Rakkasa Tangadgi—known to history as the battle of Talikot. As a result the mighty Empire was shattered and the beautiful capital city lay in ruins. The end came rather unexpectedly and the last battle could only be compared with that of Waterloo, wherein Napoleon, like Ranaraya though fully confident of success, succumbed to fate and fate alone.

Centenary Celebrations

Karnatak is naturally proud of this mighty empire and proposes to celebrate the coming centenary in a manner befitting the great Empire. The history of Vijayanagar, as also of Karnatak as a whole, is yet to be written. All the available sources of history, viz. the various inscriptions, accounts of foreign travellers and records in the various museums, have to be studied and history given out in a narrative form. Indian history will not be complete without the glorious chapters relating to Karnatak and Vijayanagar in particular. The history of the latter often stands misrepresented.

On account of the present disintegrated state of the Karnatak Province, few facilities now exist for scholars to do research work in history. Want of a well-equipped library and museum has made the historians' task quite difficult. Records relating to Karnatak history, now scattered amongst libraries in Bombay, Poona, Madras, Mysore and elsewhere, should be collected at one place to provide means for research work for scholars.

A central centenary committee was formed nearly two years ago and so far the committee has been able to do little except propaganda work. No definite programme seems to have been chalked out excepting a proposal to publish a "Vijayanagar Memorial Volume" containing contributions from eminent scholars. Holding of a number of conferences, and exhibitions is also talked of.

Need Of Research Library

The demonstrative side, viz., holding of conferences, exhibitions, sports, etc., has, of course, its own value; but would it not be a truly constructive proposal and a fitting memorial to a great Empire to establish on the occasion a central Historical Research Library and Museum? The committee will meet again in Bombay during the Christmas holidays along with the Kannada Literary Conference. It is to be earnestly hoped that the committee will formulate definite plans on the lines suggested above.

A Few Suggestions To Celebrations Committee

(By P. N. Bengeri, Hubli).

Mr. Macpherson was leaving the club. The hall porter selected an umbrella from the stand and handed it to him.

"Many thanks," said Macpherson, "you're a clever chap. How did you know it was my umbrella?"

"I didn't know it was your umbrella, sir," calmly replied the porter.

"What made you hand it to me, then?" asked Macpherson.

"Because it was the one you brought in, sir," explained the porter.

* * * *

A clear lawyer, addressing a class of aspirants for legal honours, sought to impress them with the necessity for carefully weighing the exact meaning of words or phrases used by a witness.

"For example," he said, "supposing I told you that three frogs were sitting together on a log, and one decided to jump off; how many frogs do you think would be left on the log"

"Two!" cried the class.

"Wrong!" corrected the lawyer. "The frog I specially referred to only decided to jump off. He didn't jump."

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The Passing Of 'Pahilas Kai'

And Of Its Twin Brother 'Bagitlas-Kai'

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

"Pahilas Kai" is dead as the Dodo. The environment in which it thrived has passed away, thank God! It became anaemic and died. It will have no ressurrection. It is safely buried. It had its birth in the Triangular days of Bombay Cricket, a few years before the Quadrangular contest, when communal cricket verbiage was very much audible all around the ground. Its patrons were men of all ages, and all professions, from the squealing youngsters, with sun-browned faces and sola hats squatting in the shade of tents to the clerical black-coated gentry from varied firms and offices in the city, hail-fellow-well-met colleagues of Dakshni clerks, strong supporters of Baloo Brothers, Chunilal Mehta, Oghad Shankar, Joshi, and other stars of Hindu Cricket. "Pahilas Kai" was shouted in varied ways to the accompaniment of cheers and applause, to emphasize the beauty of a stroke, or the extraordinary angle of an off-break, or the way the ball went over the boundary, over the Gymkhana, lost for two delirious minutes and found. Representatives of the Hindu world, from Cashmere to Comorin, and specially of the learned and twice-born Brahmins of Poona and Ratnagiri on the Cricket field among the audience, were duly asked to take notice of the achievements, of the blue-blooded Kayanian achievements of Kangas. Kapadias and Mistrys.

THE TWIN BROTHER

"Pahilas Kai" had a gentle twin-brother called "Bagitlas Kai" a mere appendix, now almost forgotten. It had not achieved that celebrity, nor the popularity of "Pahilas Kai". It was a slogan, without a mission. It registered certain emotions, gave expression to certain enthusiasms, mainly communal. It was not the language of Cricket, not that it was bad English, it was the language of the Cop. It was bad Cricket. The poet said "Oh death! where is thy sting?" In the case of "Pahilas Kai" its death in the Thirties of this century, has deprived it of its sting. To-day it does not provoke those reactions which marred the harmonies of Cricket one or two decades back. The critic in the audience has a larger cosmopolitan vocabulary than his predecessors had in the last decade. "Pahilas Kai" rules him the wrong way, it goes against his grain, and the times. Though "Let the best side win" is an idealist slogan, there is a distinct approach to that ideal these days. Nayudu or Amarnath, or Merchant delights the crowds as much as the players of their own side. Of course, we like our side to win, let Nayudu, or Vajifdar or Wazir Ali, play noble cricket, we'll admire it, but as long as there is Cricket played on a communal basis, one wonders if one can detach ourselves to the extent of watching the game objectively as in a laboratory, as if some flannelled microbes were playing in a test-tube. It is difficult to be a scientist that way on a cricket-field. We neither want high-brows or "Cops" on the cricket-field, we want human nature to function innocently and happily, not with such slogans as "Pahilas Kai", which leave a strain of bad blood behind, but something more adapted to our needs in the interest of Cricket and harmony.

WE HAVE A NEW VOCABULARY

If there is an Australian who wants England to win he must be an extraordinary man. If we find ourselves amidst highly excited crowds, we naturally fall into the enthusiasm of our side, but the history of progress is the history of eliminations of vituperous and clannish slogans, whose, anaemic symbol is "Pahilas Kai". "Pahilas Kai" is dead to-day: with his twin and gentle brother "Bagitlas Kai". In a city like Bombay, with a great reputation for communal harmony, and co-operative civic efforts, such disruptive slogans are luckily short-lived. "Pahilas Kai" in its greatest days had not the atmosphere of the bare-bodkin, or the kookri, nor the lyrical exaltation of a Welsh foot-ball crowd. It was neither a battle-cry, nor a well-thought out pre-arranged signal for a "bloody" fight against the doughty Marathas. Still everybody is happy that it has gone the way of mischievous cries. To-day a new generation watches the game in a different way and its criticism has a different vocabulary. The old cries in second person singular, almost caressing and lyrical, to "Dolly Dear" and "Sapal Dear", reminiscent of shaded nooks where lovers go, have obviously gone. Applause is impartial to-day. Let us be more just, it is more impartial to-day. The older generaton also enjoyed cricket and were capable of taking a larger view-point. Who does not remember the great enthusiasm in Bombay when the Pioneers won the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament in the first decade of this century? Obviously we cannot tax human nature too much; as long as we have communal enthusiasms we will indulge in that doubtful luxury and in the still more doubtful luxury of such slogans like "Pahilas Kai", which produced inevitable reactions without fractures or cerebral haemorrhage.

GONE LIKE A BAD DREAM

The passing of "Pahilas Kai" has left no wound or scar, nor is the sporting world poorer for it. In stray corners, among friends, in private conversation it is sometimes heard, provoking mild hilarity. Obviously it is human to take sides, we like our party to win, we cannot be always so scientific minded as to sit equally while human beings are bursting with enthusiasm, behaving like Frenchmen in the Chambers, but certainly it is not taxing ourselves too much if we eschew a few slogans, which are not calculated to make our Maharashtrian neighbour happy. To point out to him the varied beauties of your hero's strokes, is to quash the outflow of his sporting instincts. The Bombay Crowd is a gentle crowd, and enjoys good cricket. "Pahilas Kai" was like a bad dream and like a bad dream it has passed away 'Te Deum.'

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Huschke's Cologne Water

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

How An English Historian Fails

(Continued from page 16)

ed glory of Faith, Hope and Charity, and these abstractions are considered monumental contributions to the civilisation of the world. The author does not pause to think whether it was not Christian Faith that meant poison to the Reason of Plato, whether the Hope of Christianity was not an ironical mockery of the terrors of the Feudal age, and whether Christian Charity was not to become the demoralising Dole after the Industrial Revolution.

The Dark Age after the fall of Rome and the whole story of Feudalism is glided over by the author with a lightness that does not become a scientific interpretor of world history. Besides, he commits the fallacy of interpreting whole epochs in terms of individuals, who, great as they might have been, were often only silent martyrs to the age in which they lived. The greatest defect of the book is the author's tendency to pick and choose facts from history, conveniently overlooking great world movements like the Reformation, the American and French Revolutions, and, finally, the socialist revolt of modern times. He does not pause to state extensive data, nor endeavours to analyse details, but passes on to wide and sweeping generalisations which are not always warranted by facts.

A special chapter is devoted to England, and she is held up as the unifier of all that was best in Greece, Rome and Christianity. As might be expected, her democracy is paraded as a model for the world, and the British Empire is held up as the Great Hope of the Future. England is blessed for the Law and Order she has given to the world, and especially to India and the backward African Colonies. The author surpasses himself and exposes himself most to suspicion when he proclaims England "the ultimate guarantor of the universality of the League of Nations." She is fulfilling her role valiantly by the side of Abyssinia.

Viewing the other aspects of life, he considers religion "the soul of nations," souls which seem to be in desperate need of a saviour at the present day. True to the traditions of English Liberalism, nationalism is held not incompatible with inter-nationalism, though the author does not express himself about the desirability of nationalisms within the fold of the British Empire. He mildly pleads for Hitler and Mussolini, saying: "To understand Hitler one must understand Germany"—and also, perhaps, the grab-and-dash at Versailles; but he does not add that to understand Lenin, one must understand the grim tragedy of nineteenth century feudalism, the darker shades of gold-bedecked Christianity, the Nationalisms of Europe and the devastation of the Great War, coupled with the egoist psychology after the Industrial Revolution.

In conclusion, his reference to India and her great leader is interesting and amusing. With a candour which does more honour to the author's courage than to his reason and historical sense, he asserts: "In India one has seen a pathetic effort on the part of their saintly leader to reverse the process and induce the peasant to weave and wear his own cloth and live in simple village life. This is the part of Gandhi's programme which has failed most completely." A historian who allows himself to reach such sweeping conclusions about facts of current history is not a fitting jewel of the Royal Historical Society. England has yet failed, barring honourable exceptions, to produce historians who can efface the notoriety of men like Macaulay.

B. M.

Ancient Indian Paintings Illustrated

(Continued from page 16)

peare, Wagner, Beethoven, Michael Angelo Raphael follows the practice habitual with most of the Indian writers on Indian art. The random ransacking of European analogies, names and creeds has been one of the obvious features of discredited Havellism and its pathetic fallacies.

Entangled Thought And Judgment

But the indifferent naivete with which he mixes up, for example, the collective outlook and social environment contemporary to the ancient Indian artist with the pseudo-abstract formalism and individualistic abandon of "futurism" and "cubism" which he thinks is the "new style" in Europe and which he sees reflected in the paintings of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore only further entangles alike the already over-entangled thought and judgment on Indian art.

The Mughals Secure Status To Artists

Consequently, it is only incidentally that one finds scattered in the book observations that could positively help the appreciation of art and lead to a definitely clear basis for its dispassionate judgment. For example, Syt. Mehta has emphasised the fact that the Mughal emperors, Akbar and Jehangir, and the ill-fated Dara Shikoh were responsible for offering social and intellectual status and prestige to the artists—truth that had been left unrecognised hitherto by the majority of writers of Indian art. Again, his reference to the range of colour of the Indian painter widened "inoraqqa" the wedding present an aspect almost overlooked. His suggestion, moreover, about the publication of an album reproducing in colour the world-renowned "moraqqa" the wedding present from Dara Shikoh to Nadira Begum and now preserved at the India Office is opportune. The "moraqqa" is, unquestionably, one of India's unrivalled art treasures and proud monuments to the cultural aspirations and achievements of the Mughals. His citation of the folk-song, indicative of the popular vogue for mural painting, shown to him by Pandit Ramnaresh Tripathi, well-known compiler of Hindi folk-songs is also an essential supplement for understanding the cultural environment of the painters as well as of the popular socio-religious aspirations.

Important Distinction

Similarly, the important distinction between the medieval and the more ancient periods he has observed tends to clarify the understanding obstructed by sentimental verbiage and uniform stock method of Indian art criticism. The medieval period was a period of transition, a period when the vernaculars emerged and the people began to be articulate. Literature, art and culture were not restricted as the possession of the "elite," of select coteries.

Although the popular method of approach cultivated for over three decades by romantic antiquarians is thus intermittently substituted by more rational, logical, method of art criticism, the new method of approach is still groping, uncertain, tentative. The old antiquarian outlook still persists in Syt. Mehta's examination and evaluation of ancient Indian paintings, the antiquarian outlook preoccupied with dates and words, not with vision.

The Antiquarian Attitude

Nowhere is this so vividly apparent as in the learned disquisitions and obsession for contrasts between Indian and Western arts conveniently habitual with writers on Indian art. They have overlooked, in the easy platitudes of contrast with the West, the fundamental, indispensable, necessity of explaining the distinction, say, in terms of painting, between mural and "miniature" painting, between paintings of one period and province and another. The continued illogical apology for the conventional treatment of perspective in Indian painting and the justification of qualities extraneous to ancient paintings mostly important for their historic value as those of Basholi, Gujarat or Gaud Bengal, reveal the main traits of Havellism built up by such leading exponents as Dr. Coomaraswamy and followed with unquestioning submissiveness by such antiquarians as Syt. O. C. Gangoli.

Educative Illustrations

The forty-two illustrations, some of them coloured, published in the book are, decidedly, of great practical assistance to students of art and artists. They are, obviously, the feature of the book. And, it is to be hoped that similar collection of paintings would soon be within reach of the average reader of the vernacular of all the provinces. Syt. Mehta has made a noteworthy and praiseworthy beginning for popular education in art. It ought to be widely appreciated and emulated.

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

DEFECTS OF VISION

"DEFECTIVE LIGHT: ITS CAUSE AND CURE." By Mr. L. Rameswaran, B.Sc. Published by The Nature Cure Publishing House, Pudukotah, S.I.R. Price As. 3.

The body is an integral whole, and needs to be treated as a whole, in order to get at the real cause of even seemingly local troubles. For no trouble is really purely local, but is a mere superstructure standing on a foundation of some constitutional disharmony, more or less serious. It is this truth—which Nature-Cure never allows its followers to forget—which explains the unwisdom of relieving eye-defects by means of glasses; these are merely eye-cratches, says our author, which only serve to confirm, and in time to worsen those defects for the cause—as well as the wrong habits of life, which set up this cause—remains unaffected. A reversal of the disease-process is necessary, and this can be effected only by the measures of dietetic and other reform, taught by Natural Hygiene. Of course, purely local methods—relaxation of eye-strain by what is called 'palming', and exercises for the eye, as devised by Dr. Bates, are also recommended, as auxiliary to the main treatment. The author has dealt with the subject in accordance with up-to-date opthalmic science and at the same time made the book practical.

"CHAND-BIDUSHI" NUMBER

The "Chand" Kryalaya, Allahabad, has issued a special "Bidushi" number for the month of November edited by Shrimati Mahadevi Varma, M.A. It is copiously illustrated with half a dozen coloured pictures. The articles, written by well-known educated women deal with social and educational problems of Indian women. "Awakening of women in Asia" by Shrimati Rani Fulkunvari, "Final Goal of Women Activities" and "Evil Effect of the Present Education" by Shrimati Vijaya Laxmi Pandit, "Motto of Woman" by Shrimati Kailas Shrivatsva are particularly worth-reading. The number contains 190 pages and is priced at Rs. 1-8.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

With the December issue, this ably conducted monthly journal of international spiritual culture completes six years of its quiet, unselfish and enlightened service to thinking humanity in the East as well as the West. It is easy to see that in keeping alive, all these years, a journal of a purely idealistic character which has refused to be swayed by the merely "commercial" spirit, the promoters of the journal have had to make considerable sacrifice. There can be no question, however, that the disappearance of such a publication—which, we sincerely hope will never happen—will be widely regretted not only in this country but also in those circles in the West which have been appreciating in an increasing measure the message of spiritual culture—a spiritual culture "which is above racial, religious and geographical divisions and which possesses the power to unite the best minds who are seeking to better the conditions of human life by right education"—such as the "Aryan Path" has been trying to propagate. The contributions from men and women of international repute which have been appearing in the journal have been of uniformly high level of interest.

In the December issue Mr. P. G. Bowen throws some interesting side-light on the personality of "A. E." (George William Russell), the Irish poet and philosopher, who passed away in July last, which shows how closely this patriotic Irishman was interested in Indian civilisation and movements of the present-day. The roots of war are probed in another article by Mr. M. S. Yewdale, while the antiquity of the Hindu Zodiac is emphasized by Mr. S. V. Viswanatha, M.A. There are other interesting articles in the issue, besides the book reviews, which, as usual, are very readable.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Economic and Financial Position of Italy (Oxford University Press) price 2s.

Half Century Digest of Income Tax Cases, by R. R. Jain (Income Tax Law Publishing House, Delhi), price Rs. 10.

Review of the Income Tax Law in India (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Cawnpore).

Insurance Treasury, by S. N. Gupta (A. K. Sen, Calcutta).

Sen's Insurance Manual—1935 (Sen and Co., Calcutta) price Rs. 1/8.

The Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits, by A. Ramaiya (Economic Research Madura) price Re. 1.

History of Hindu Mathematics (Motilal Banarsi Das, Lahore).

The Briton in India, by Prof. T. J. George (Associated Printers, Madras).

The Music and Orient and Occident, by Margaret E. Cousins (B. G. Paul and Co., Madras), price Rs. 2.

The Great Temple at Tanjore, by J. M. Somasundaram (Palace Devastanams, Tanjore).

The Bolshevik Regime from Inside (Khan Bahadur Haji Md. Yusuf Ahmad Pai, Delhi).

Communism and Islam (Khan Bahadur Haji Md. Yusuf Ahmed Pai, Delhi)

World-inVain, by Dr. T. R. Gandhi, Shikarpur.

Muhammad the Prophet, by F. K. Khan Durrani (The Truth Office Lahore)

Jagatil Samaj Kranti Va Hindustan (Mar.) by Dr. G. S. Khair (Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Poona) Price Re. 1.

Mabapona Prashno (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Nanabhai, Gijubhai, Bhavnagar).

YOUR MOTHER OR YOUR WIFE-WHO COMES FIRST?

The following are some of the interesting letters sent to us by "Chronicle" readers on the subject "Your Mother or Your Wife—Who Comes First," in addition to those published in our issue of Sunday last.

IT IS AN ETERNAL DILEMMA

Mother and wife—they bring with them the conflict of filial duty and conjugal affection, the inevitable tangle which many of us have to face.

To say that all such unpleasantness could be avoided if the mother or wife were less recalcitrant is to forget human nature as it is. True, many of the wry domestic scenes in which broomsticks and household utensils play their own part can be avoided if either of them were more composed and less ferocious; but however for bearing one may be, it is almost impossible to escape altogether from the peculiar effect of that mother-in-law feeling which must inevitably burst out as it were, in some form or other.

And in all those skirmishes the poor husband has the worst. Always on the defence, each party would disown him as a hostile judge and weighed down by a feeling of helplessness, if not of unmanliness, the poor middleman seeks the shelter of the clubroom or the thoroughfare —at least until the next meal time.

All these fights are certainly the result of an inferiority complex feeling. The mother slighted by the daughter-in-law takes every rebuff to heart until, unable to hold them to herself any longer, she opens the indictments one after another to the husband who in turn questions the wife. With that the cat is out of the bag and .....

Very often the mother and wife who move on smoothly fall out on the birth of a child in the house. How babies form stumbling blocks is easily explained. The mother almost always has her own old-world way of bringing up the child which the educated wife stoutly disapproves. If the husband sides with the one he bcomes unfaithful or undutiful as the case may be. Under the same roof each one suffers the other for some time until the final explosion leading to separation or divorce.

There is yet another factor to be counted upon. Woman is by nature critical yet many of them cannot brook criticism by others. Many a successful husband might recollect how often he had to tell his wife that she is nice, dearest, beautiful and what not to avoid occasional breaches. But the mother is not so easily duped by flatteries. She is too ready to forgive the son but not the stranger wife who stands between them all.

Interests as these, clashing together make up the eternal dilemma of wife and mother.

K. V. MATHEW,
M.A., LL.B.

Travancore.

CAREFUL HANDLING EVADES STRIFE

To answer such an intricate question requires careful consideration and practical experience.

A son may love his mother tenderly but he cannot always love her alone. When he comes of age he gets a wife and wife means love and in the course of time he has a family. Fillal lo for his mother exists but marital love now steps in and if he does not handle the situation with care, Heaven knows, what may happen.

The son must always bear in mind that mother is mother and go where he will he will never get a substitute. Bearing this in mind he should never ill-treat her but help, love and encourage her in all things; thereby showing her openly that love for her is not on the wane. And while doing such acts of kindness he may gradually leave his mother's roof and make a home for himself, thereby enabling his wife to keep her balance of mind.

In this way his mother is convinced that her son loves her still and will keep on loving her till the end. His wife too is satisfied that her husband loves her and will keep on loving her.

This is the most practical way of averting strides and quarrels and the safest means of keeping the ball rolling—I mean filial love and filial duty and marital love and marital duty at one and the same time.

J. D'MELLO.

Bombay.

JOINT FAMILY IS A CURSE

The problem of reconciling the two conflicting forces, viz., filial love and marital love demands a reconcilation of the disrupting forces in any nationality. Marital love is or comes within the purview of personal experience and our conceptions, thoughts and efforts are marshalled to satisfy our ruling emotion. The Upanishadic seers suggest that divine bliss is sex satisfaction carried to infinity. Much can be imagined from their expression. That the ruling force in a personality is emotion, is a philosophic intuition, (Brihadaranyaka Upanishd IV, 3, 21), and the other two factors—intellect and volition—are tuned to its needs. Religion is not religion if the Bhakti theory is exploded. So, Love is the general term used for all human ambition roused by emotion. All the present day ambitions are axiomed into "Money and Sex" and in major cases money is sought after by commonalty for sex satisfaction either directly or indirectly.

Under such circumstances, i filial love does not provide a hindrance to marital love there can be expected a smooth sailing. Denial of independence is the germ of uneasiness and if chances are provided for nurturing that independence no conflict arises. The western world has solved the problem by adopting a process which is not suited to our Indian needs. But if an Indian is allowed or compelled to live on grants or in its absence, by sweat of his brow, separated from his paternal home after he couples himself, a reconciliation is within easy reach. The Joint Family system is worn out in our national social life.

S. SAMPATHIENGAR, M.A.
Bangalore.

NEED FOR CHANGED OUTLOOK

It is the consciousness of the mother that she has tended her son in the cradle of love that demands from us a life-long devotion to her which, however, so often clothes seriously with our marital duties immediately the wife appears on the scene.

Presuming an economic stability in India we ask—can not our mothers emulate their Western sisters and sever themselves from their sons immediately they are married? But we have to realise that they can accomplish this task only if we can grant them a status quo in life similar to that enjoyed by their Western conttmporaries, whom we find equipped with liberal education, perfect knowledge of domestic science and handicraft. A great majority of our women are but said living relics of a bygone age and our first duty, therefore, is to understand that there are no two diverging paths of morality, one for man and another for woman. The old conception that woman is a born 'dredge' must cease and instead we must begin to regard her as the "ornament of man". Thus uplifted she will be able to drink deep from the fountain heads of liberty and light and then be able to appreciate the greater issues involved in this domestic tangle and thereby accord to her daughter-in-law the same sympathetic treatment which she, as a young wife, did wish for herself and as a mother is now wishing for her own daughter.

What could be dearer to a mother than the well-being of her progeny, and what could be nearer to a patriots heart than the prosperity of the motherland? In either case we see that the laurels must go to the wife for she is the maker of our homes and the mother of the future sons of India with whom rests the destiny of our Country.

MASUD A. Z. SHERIFF, M. Sc.
Bangalore.

MOTHERS FIGHT BRAVE BATTLES

The question who comes first "mother or wife," is an easy one. How could I, disown, forget and abandon the hand that nursed me when a day old, and that will nurse me when a 100 years old? After all what is a wife to a man as compared with his mother? A mere companion in life. And a mother? She is everything. No matter how poor, ugly, immoral or stubborn she may be, yet without her there would be no home and no nation. No matter what you think of her or say to her, she is always the same. Encouraging, enlightening and inspiring you, ready to suffer and sacrifice her life for you.

And what does the wife do for you? Sacrifices her life. Or sometimes sacrifices you for a better one? A wife no doubt occupies a high position, but not higher than a mother. Costs are not rare, where wivese have killed, divorced and sacrificed their husbands, but, who would believe a mother doing that to her son? She may disown, thrash, or abandon you, but in your need, in your sorrow, in your sickness, on your deathbed she will be there, as if sent by divine power, ready to do anything and everything for you no matter how you treated her in the past. A word from her will make you a king—work wonders for you. For said a great man "A kiss from my mother made me a painter," and remember, that the hand that rocks the cradle is the power that rules the world.

E. M. ABRAHAMS.

NATURE GIVES THE ANSWER

How does Nature intend man to treat the subject? A glimpse at wild life tells us that no animal sticks to its parents throughout life. Its love towards the mate is much stronger.

Here we have to admit that man's filial duties are greater and heavier than those of an animal in view of the fact that he has been brought up and educated by his parents to the age of 25 or even more. The subject appears the more complicated when we consider this conflict between natural tendencies and those developed by man. Nature induces us to pay more regard to the important duties towards one's wife while at the same time we owe much to our parents. But after all it is nature that triumphs for, the affections are of the heart while dutifulness is a feeling of the mind or intellect, which is capricious and easily affected by external agencies. If we think it is our duty to obey and respect our parents, we should not forget that it was also their duty to give us their valuable parental care. Such is the law of Nature, which no one can break.

Besides we learn from actual life that the painful disruptions in domestic life, the inconvenience felt by married youngmen under the tyranny of their parents are mostly due to an indiscriminate devotion to one's mother at the expense of the much greater duties towards one's wife.

I therefore conclude that marital duties demand greater attention than filial duties, though the latter are by no means to be neglected wholly.

D. B. CHANDAVARKAR.

LOVE NOT WIFE LESS BUT MOTHER MORE

Brutus loved not Caeser less, but he loved Rome more. Would it not be equally true to say that youngmen should not love their wives less, but should love their mothers more? Or, how can they delay, at least partially, the debt of gratitude which they owe to their mothers?

Milton, when he went blind, felt very sorry for he could no longer serve his Maker with his poetry. Should young men feel nothing for their mothers in their (mother's) decrepitude?

In most of the cases, wife is the causes of quarrel that ensues between a young man and his mother. In my opinion the following two questions put to her would suffice to keep her mute. What would she think if her brother drives away her dear mother out of his house, being advised by his wife? Or how pitiable her condition would be if her son asks her in her old age to quit his house?

It is conveniently forgotten by youngmen that their mothers have to undergo a series of harships and troubles to rear their sons from childhood to manhood. Sometimes they starve themselves in order that their children should get sufficient food. All this they do in the fervent hope of future prospects. And imagine their feelings at the time of separation from their ruthless sons. How un-

(Continued on page 26)

OUR SHORT STORY

WHY A WIFE WEPT

By BHASKAR

"I wish I had never married you."

When Padma blurted out those words she did not mean it. She loved Bidhu as only she can love.

Why did he behave like that? Was he getting tired of her? Was she getting less pretty? No. Even last week when she was brushing her hair, in the mirror she saw Bidhu coming behind her. And that look in his eyes. Oh! no. Three years—years that sped like days, have not made her less pretty or less desirable nor Bidhu less lovable. Then why did he shout like mad? A little lateness in reaching office is not so serious to lose one's temper over. Why did he rave so in the morning?

Never gets things ready in the morning. Never. How can he say that to her? It hurt. The new servant is a fool. She cannot help it. If the bath was too hot he should have felt it first before getting in. If the towel was not dry enough he could have asked for another. How can she think of all these? Even if the business he had to attend was so important he should not have forgotten that it was the new servant and not she who was at fault. Of course, she would have made it up, but how could she when Bidhu was almost at the gate by the time he had his coat on. Just think of the way he rushed back for his bag. Not even a look at her face, and she wanted to forgive him!

From the way he raved one would think that she purposely made the bath too hot and the breakfast late. Bidhu does not know this difficulties of running a home. There was no need for him to be worried about the thousand and one things she has to attend to, inside the house. The baby itself takes up most of her time. Bidhu had only to coddle it in the evening. The moment it started squealing he had only to shout: "Hey Padma! Here is your baby." To hear him one would think that it was not his also, Yes. Men are always like that. Does he think that he can indulge in tantrums because she is so meek and submissive?

How did Bidhu change so much? She has not forgotten those days when he used to come to her father's house in the evenings. Sitting quietly in a corner with that child-like look of devotion and yearning in his eyes! She was bolder than himself in those days. How he blushed like a bride that day she first touched his hands. That Bidhu, who plucked up just enough courage to ask her and then uncoherently became dumb after the first two words—Bidhu with that funny twist in his smile which always made her heart to flutter—now shouting like mad and saying cruel things like that she never cared for his comforts. Surely it was time she asserted herself a bit.

Will he sulk when he came back? She knows. What to do then. Will remain reading quietly. If the servant gets something ready he can have it, she did not want anything. For once she is going to show Bidhu that she too can be firm.

But how can she be firm and of all people with Bidhu? Bidhu around whom almost all of her memories of the happy past rose up in hues of contentment and love. Those evenings, soon after their marriage when they used to sit close together, in the twilight, the whole universe in sympathy with their throbbing hearts. Those husky murmurs, and the love-laden looks in Bidhu's eyes which sent her heart racing Bidhu to whom she gave all and got everything in happiness. Bidhu who had only to take and she happy to yield—so happy that made it an offering. And she told him that she wished that she was not married to her own Bidhu. May be he might not have heard her alright. He was in such a hurry. Still what a fool she must have been to say that to her Bidhu.

Was not Bidhu working so hard to make her happy? He did not go even to his club these days what little time he got he spent with her making love to her with as much warmth as in the early days before Bidhu junior came. He did not have to work so hard if he was alone. It was she for whom, he worked so hard. Really she cannot say that, in the morning Bidhu was angry at her. He just expressed his dissatisfaction in general at the way things were being done. He did tell her, last night that the business was important. No wonder Bidhu lost his temper. Any one else might have even hit his wife in such a situation. And she like an idiot told him—her Bidhu—that she wished—. God, how could she have spoken so heartlessly?

Why is he so late to-day? Was it not almost seven? Bidhu was always back home before six. Without sufficient reason he would not be late. May be the tran was late. Some accident? Oh. God! No But is not Bidhu always so preoccupied? That Bori Bunder crossing he had to cross every day! How confused and frightened she used to feel whenever they went for pictures? If not for Bidhu's hand holding hers . . . . . Why was he not yet back home? Something might have happened. Her heartless outburst in the morning might have been rankling in his mind and made him more preoccupied. That Bori Bunder traffic maze! Or how can he be so late? Something must have happened. Sure. Something horrible. If not, why was he so late? When getting down from the train an overtaking car might have swept him off the foot board. Or he might have slipped when getting down to catch the train which brings him to her.

Her Bidhu in an accident? Flattened into a shapeless—Oh, God! That cannot happen to her Bidhu!

Why do the family opposite make such a din? Mr. Dutt and his three irrepressible children were always like that—laughing, singing and shouting. How happy they were. Why, even Taru's voice can be heard—Taru so happy with her husband and her children. And she, alone in her house and Bidhu—will he ever know the anguish in her heart for saying that cruel thing in the morning? Never, never in her life will she say such a thing again. Only let him come back soon.

It was almost seven-thirty. Still Bidhu—was he lying helpless in some hospital, bandaged all over? May be, he was crying in agony for her. What can a helpless woman, alone in a bungalow in the suburbs, do at that time of the day? She cannot leave the baby alone and go to his office to inquire. Will God punish her for her thoughtlessness, by snatching away Bidhu?

She was only just nearing her twenty-third birthday and Bidhu only his thirtieth years and years of happiness stretching almost into eternity. All to be cut off? What can she do except move about helplessly, peeping through the windows and opening the front door at the slightest sound. It was only the "thatty" in the wind but it sounded almost like Bidhu's heal on the gravel. Is she doomed never to hear that again?

Oh, God! What made her speak so in the morning? Was not she his? He hers? What will happen to her if he never comes back? Was she doomed to eat her heart away for the rest of her life, with nobody to love her and to love? Never to feel those hands coiling lovingly round her waist? Never again to rumple his curly hair? Oh, God! What did she do to suffer so much?

Was that footfall ringing on the foot path? Was that Bidhu's? Or was it again that thatty in the wind? No. The sound was coming nearer. Surely it was Bidhu's. It was.

When Padma dragged him down to the sofa and coiled her arms round Bidhu's neck, drawing down his face to hers, he thought that the sigh that escaped through her lips was merely a sigh of happiness.

In his hurry he had not heard her properly in the morning.

Half an hour later when Bidhu was changing, he wondered how his tie and shirt, pant got wet. He did not know that women weep when they are happy.

THE END.

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A Page About Women

HOUSEWORK CURE FOR "NERVES"

Homely duties, like dusting, washing, laying the table, and scrubbing floors, have the power to heal shattered nerves.

Experiments at the Institute of Medical Psychology, Malet Place, W. C., prove that housework plays an important part in the treatment of those who suffer from mental anguish, fears, or obsessions.

The cases of two "spoilt" girls were described to a representative of the "News Chronicle." by an official of the institute.

One, an only child, refused to go out without her mother, and at home insisted on being waited on hand and foot.

When taken to the Institute hostel as an in-patient, she was at first hysterical. But nobody paid any attention to her, and gradually she began of her own volition to join the other patients in their work of cleaning the rooms.

Now she takes entire care of her sleeping quarters, goes sightseeing by herself, and is beginning to laugh for the first time.

The second girl had the fixed idea that she was an invalid and never got up until noon, though she belonged to a large working class family.

Her mother indulged her because she felt this child was of "finer stuff" than the others.

She now calls all the other in-patients at 8 a.m. and is an example of energy and cheerfulness.

Recently the in-patients of the Institute redecorated their recreation rooms. They scrubbed and painted the woodwork, painted chairs, made new curtains and hangings cleaned pictures and waxed tables and floors.

This simple work was part of their cure, though they were not aware of the fact.

CANDY FOR COLDS

Put one pound of sugar and one gill of water into a pan and stir till the sugar is dissolved. Then add two ounces of butter and boil without stirring till it reaches 280deg. or snaps when tested in cold water. Add a few drops of aniseed essence and pour into a buttered tin. This candy is good for colds.

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World Tour With £3

American University Girl Graduate Tells Of Her Strange Adventures

A twenty-two-year-old American girl left Los Angeles just under a year ago with a steerage ticket to Japan and fifteen dollars.

Now she has reached London after some remarkable experiences.

She is Gwen Van der Kik, a graduate of the University of Southern California. She told a "Sunday Express" representative the story of her self-supporting adventure.

"Before I left California," she said, "I was teaching children to act for the screen.

ONLY WHITE GIRL.

"In December last I bought a steerage ticket in a Japanese ship and left with fifteen dollars and a trunk of clothes.

"I had an upper berth in a long room in which there were about thirty bunks and a long table. My fellow-passengers consisted of Japanese men, women, and children.

"I was the only white girl. The food consisted of raw fish, rice, pickles, and fish soup. We ate in the same room.

"My first job in Tokyo was teaching children English, and I sang in clubs and cafes.

"I found the Japanese women ruled their men by gentleness. Nagging is unknown among the women.

"From Tokyo I went 500 miles to Kobe to take a job as secretary to an Englishman. The journey there exhausted my funds, and I arrived penniless and homeless. My employer had meanwhile died.

WENT HUNGRY.

"For three days I had nothing to eat and slept in a mission house. Then I went to the American consul. He helped me find a job teaching.

"I was in Kobe four months. Then I went to Tientsin.

"Chinese women are much more emancipated than Japanese. But they don't take advantage of it. They interest themselves only in their culture and ignore public life.

"My next place was Korea. I stayed there only a few days, then I went on to Siberia.

"To get to Moscow I sold all my clothes, bought some cheap Russian garments, and dressed myself as a peasant girl.

"There I lectured on the Japanese drama and taught American dancing.

"I found the Russian women the most emancipated of any country I have visited. They hold positions of responsibility and play an equal part in public life with the men.

"They look for no petting and pampering from the men either. It struck me, however, that they have lost much of feminine charm.

"Their homes are not very clean and there seems generally to be a domestic apathy.

"The Finnish women seem to be just the opposite to the Russian women. They are gentle, charming, and domesticated. Their homes are clean and their family life serene.

"From Finland I went to Scandinavia. There I met and was entertained by the wife of the American Minister. I found the Scandinavian woman to be the ideal woman. She possesses wit, charm, and indulges in everything of interest.

"In Paris I went broke, and had to live on bread and cheese for a week. Then I walked to Geneva and looked in on the League of Nations conference."

Miss Van der Kik intends to stay in England until Christmas lecturing and studying English feminine culture. She will go to Abyssinia, India, China, Japan, and return to Los Angeles during next year.

Wife: "You 'phoned me an hour ago to say you were on your way home?"

Homing Husband: "I knowsh, darling. This is jusht to say I'm still on my way!"

IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene offers, through this journal, a prize of Rs. 25 to be called the Margaret Sanger Prize, for the best essay on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of resort to artificial appliances to control the birth-rate. The award of this prize will be made by us in consultation with Mrs. Sanger.

A further prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded to the author of the second best essay received by us.

The essay should, in no case, exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay and sent so as to reach the Office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 22nd December, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 5th January, 1936,—instead of on 29th Dec., 1935, as originally announced, in view of the fact that the "Sunday Chronicle" of 29th Dec. will be a Congress Jubilee Number.

The Editor's decision in this competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the "Sunday Chronicle" any or all of the essays submitted by the competitors.

MARRIED IN TRANCE

Repent At Leisure

An enterprising peasant girl in a village near the Croatian town of Bukovar, disappointed that her sweetheart would not marry her, persuaded the local priest to hypnotise him.

While he was still in a trance the wedding ceremony was performed.

The victim was Franz Kovach, a women's hairdresser with a large practice. The girl, Marie Teleman, was very much in love and had asked Franz many times to marry her.

Now that the bridegroom has recovered from his trance he is asking the courts to annul the marriage.

"But Marie says it was she who charmed him and no other hypnotist."

The only way out for Franz would seem to be for him to persuade the priest to hypnotise Marie and get a divorce before she comes round.—"News Chronicle."

A LIQUID CLEANSER

A liquid cleanser for use on washing days can be made easily and cheaply at home. Procure an empty five-gill bottle and put into it one tablespoonful each of washing soda, caustic soda, and powdered ammonia; also three tablespoonfuls of carbonate of soda, one dessertspoonful of kitchen salt, and one dessertspoonful of powdered borax. Pour in enough hot water to cover these ingredients and shake till dissolved. When cold gradually fill up the bottle with warm water. Use a teacupful of the liquid to two gallons of water, but do not use this mixture for flannels

To make a bleaching liquid, and also one which will remove stains, dissolve one pound of washing soda in two pints of boiling water and add one and a quarter pounds of chloride of lime. When cold, strain into a bottle. Add a little to the water in which white clothes are soaked and leave overnight. Then rinse and blue the clothes in the usual way.—"M. G."

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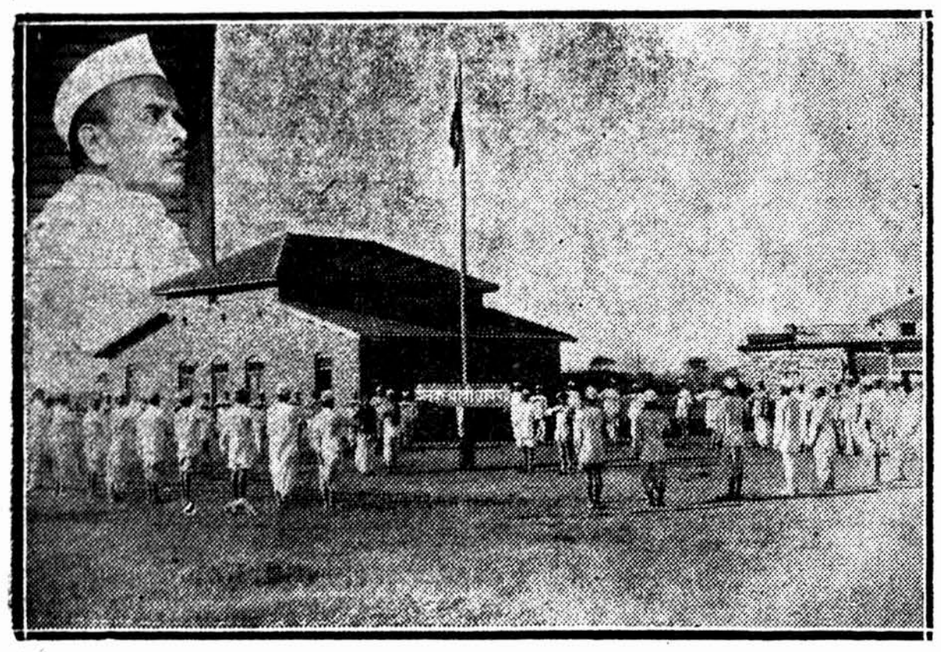
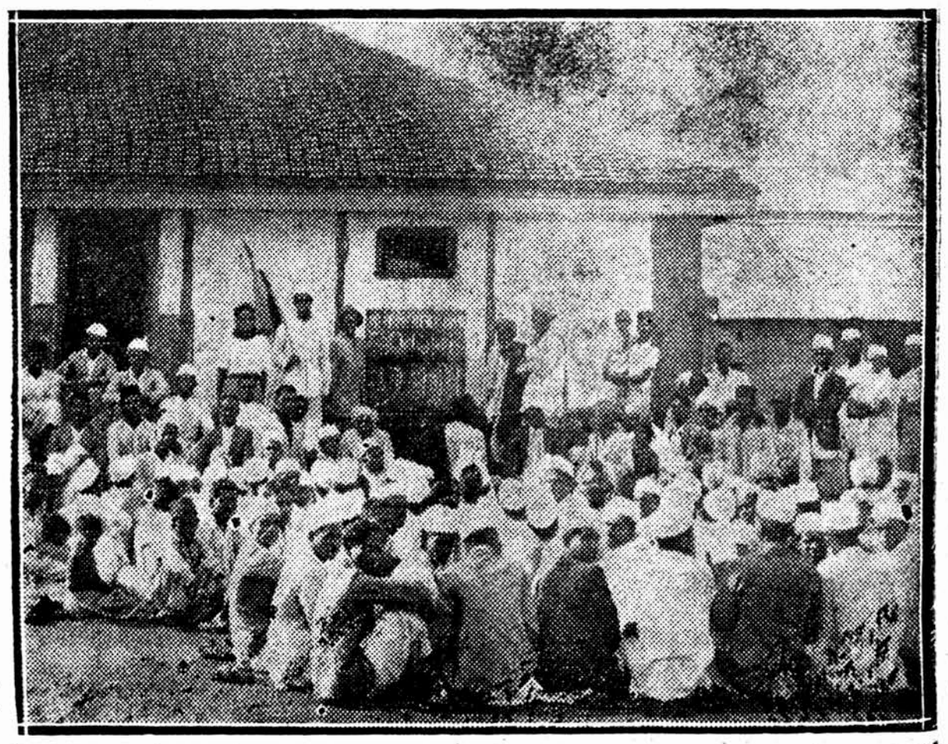
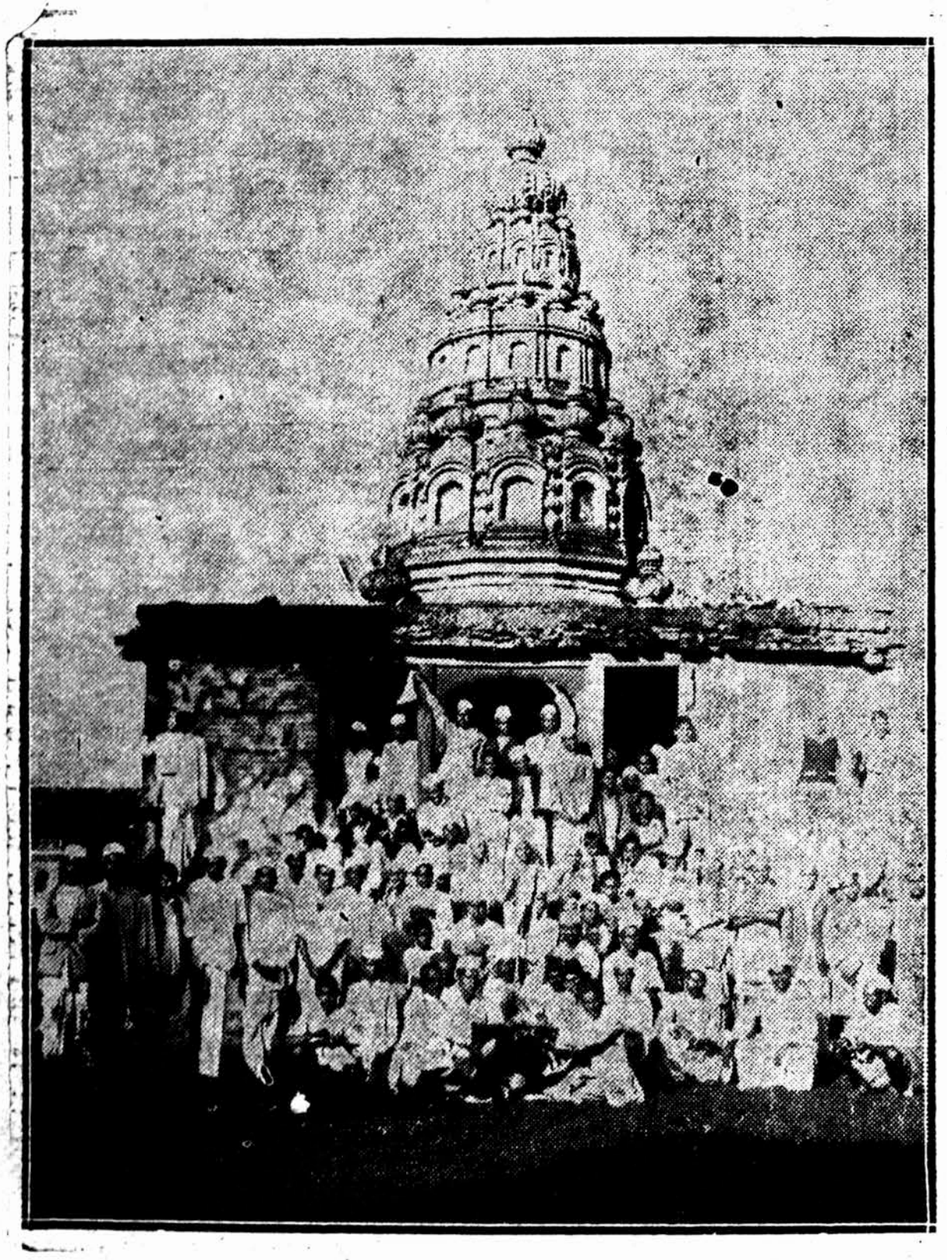


DAILY FLAG SALUTATION AT THE PEASANTS' CAMP, CHINCHWAD: Inset, Syt. Balukaka Kanitkar.



IN PIMPRI VILLAGE: A LITERACY-LESSON BY SYT. NANASAHEB NAGPURKAR.



CHINCHWAD WORKERS ON A VISIT TO AKURDI VILLAGE.

A PEASANTS' GATHERING IN NIGDI VILLAGE.

Ideal Villages

Maharashtra Workers Set Object-Lesson In Rural Reconstruction

(BY BALUKAKA KANTIKAR, ORGANISER)

"All roads lead to Rome" So all propaganda, whether it be about Khadi, literacy, communal unity, untoubability, hygiene, agriculture, physical culture and other such subjects, has one common end in view, viz., the amelioration of the condition of the millions of the half-starved Daridranarayans, living in the seven lakhs of Indian villages. The idea of open periodical training camps for peasants started with the same object in view.

The camp was opened on the 7th of October 1935, by Sjt. Keshaorao Jedhe, a member of the Legislative Assembly. The national flag was unfurled by Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, another member of the same august body. The work was well-begun: So it was half-done.

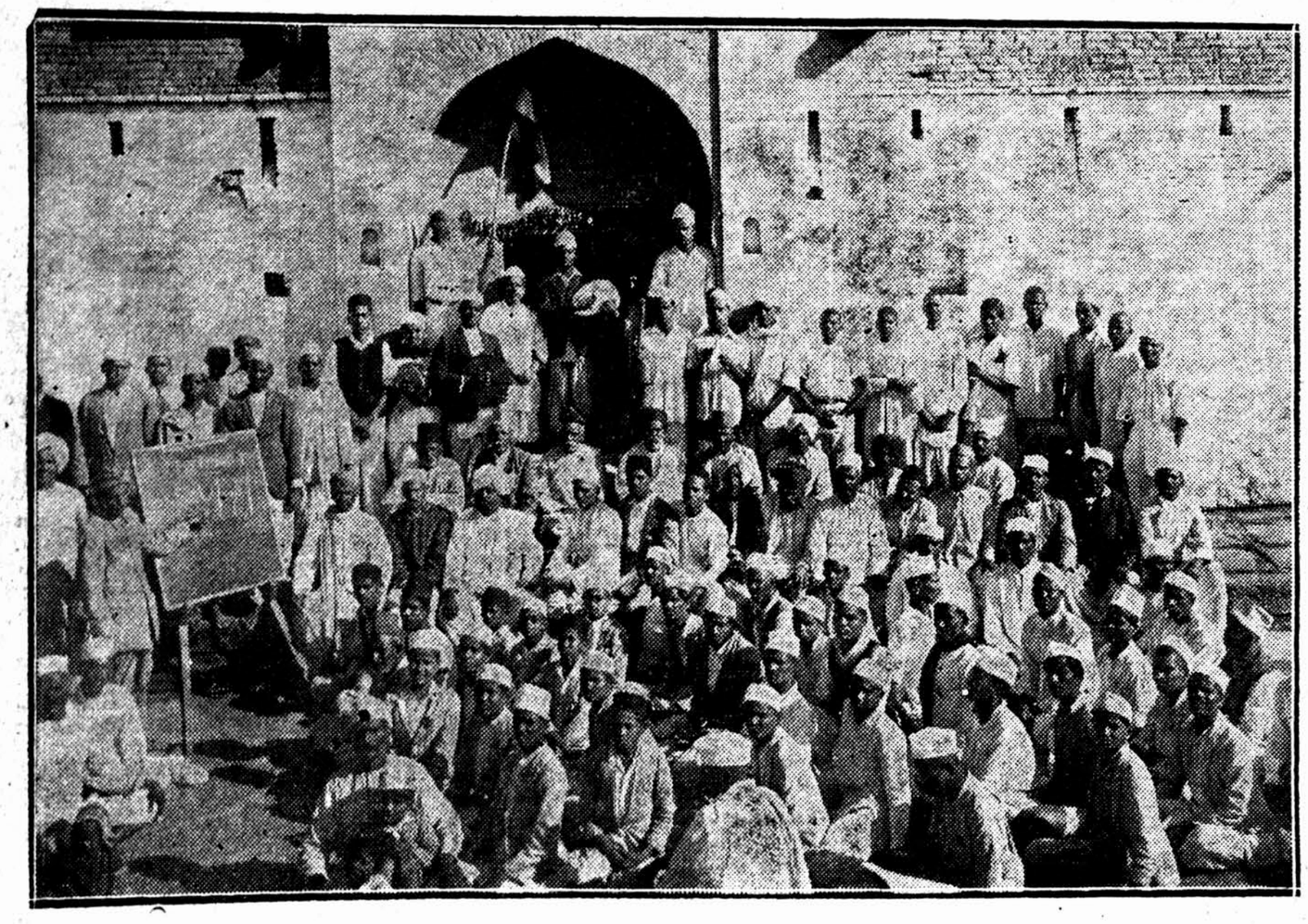
Training Of Workers

The inmates of the camp represent all the ten districts of Congress Maharashtra, and also the greater Maharashtra, such as Berar, Karnatas and some southern Maratha States. So it is a representative gathering. The members are peasants' sons, who have almost all of them got through their vernacular final examinations, in their respective village-schools. They are about seventy-five in number and are bent on giving the benefit of the training which they are getting in the camp to at least eleven of their village brothers, who in their turn, will be asked to train each of them another batch of eleven villagers. So the number of trained men and women in the villages is expected to go on increasing by geometrical progression. The inmates have signed pledges to this effect.

Scheme Of Clases

Experts like Messrs. Nanasaheb Nagpurkar, Mag. S. B. Patil (Palghar), N. G. Apte Bag, (Boring expert), S. J. Mahajan, Y. S. Wawikar, Kelkar, (Wardha) Amrute,

(Continued on page 25)



BALLAD-SINGING AND LITERACY-LESSON IN CHINCHWAD VILLAGE.

Ideal Villages

(Continued from page 24)

Doctors R. N. Datar, and Lagu, Vaidyas Nanalshastri, Ganeshshastri Joshi, H. B. Paranjpe, Mule Tatyasaheo Gokhale, M.L.C. (Lay), Bhadkamkar (Drill), Damle and Deshpande, have voluntarily come forward and are taking regular classes during five days of the week. The subjects are land-development, manuring, fruit-culture and fruit—preservatios Khadi work spread of literacy, hygiene, first aid, medicine, law, lathi, drill Hindi, ballad-singing and general principles of village-organisation.

The inmates have also received general information on a variety of subjects, all, of course, relating to the common subject of village-uplift, by means of lectures on two days in the week. The lectures were delivered by such learned men as Messrs. N.C. Kelkar, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, S.D. Deo, D.V. Gokhale, D.V. Divekar, D.N. Shikhare, Swami Shivanand, G.R. Vaishampayan, Premraj Varma, J. S. Karandikad, S.L. Karandikar, Popatlal Shaha, K.G. Bagde, S. G. Nawathe, R.C. Sohoni, Principal G.N. Gokhale, Acharya Limaye, R.B.D.L. Sahasrabudhe, Prof. V.G. Paranjpe, Dr. G.S. Khair, Raghavendra Sharma, S.M. Mate, Bar. Tarkunde, Dattopant Vaidya and others.

Visits To Surrounding Villages

The camp pays regular visits to surrounding villages. The programme includes demonstrations in spinning, lessons in spread of literacy, national songs, speeches, ballad-singing, Prabhat Pheri, Flag salutation, village survey, drill, etc. Seven villages have been visited during the last seven weeks.

The camp will furnish its work on the 16th of December and the members will start their local work when they go home. The organisers intend paying visits next year to the different districts from which the inmates have come. They will hold about ten district conferences from June to November 1936. The conference will be attended by the members of the camp, the villagers, trained by them locally and by their friends in the villages. Village-regeneration will, of course, be the subject of discussion and action.

Ideal Villages

This in short, is the brief account of the aims and working of the Peasants' Camp at Chinchvad. There will be two such camps next year: one in May and another in November. The inmates of these camps will be located in twenty-four small huts, specially erected for them, each holding about eleven members. They will form an ideal village and there will also be such institutions attached to it as an experimental farm, Khadi-karyalaya, a co-operative shop and bank, a primary school, a night school, a gymnasium, a Seva Dal a dispensary, a reading room, and a library, and, last but not the least, a Panchayat. All these bodies are expected to serve as object-lessons to the camp-inmates. People interested in village organisation, are requested to help the experiment with money, sympathy and co-operation. The help should be sent to Balukaka Kanitkar, Peasants' Camp, Chinchivad, District Poona.

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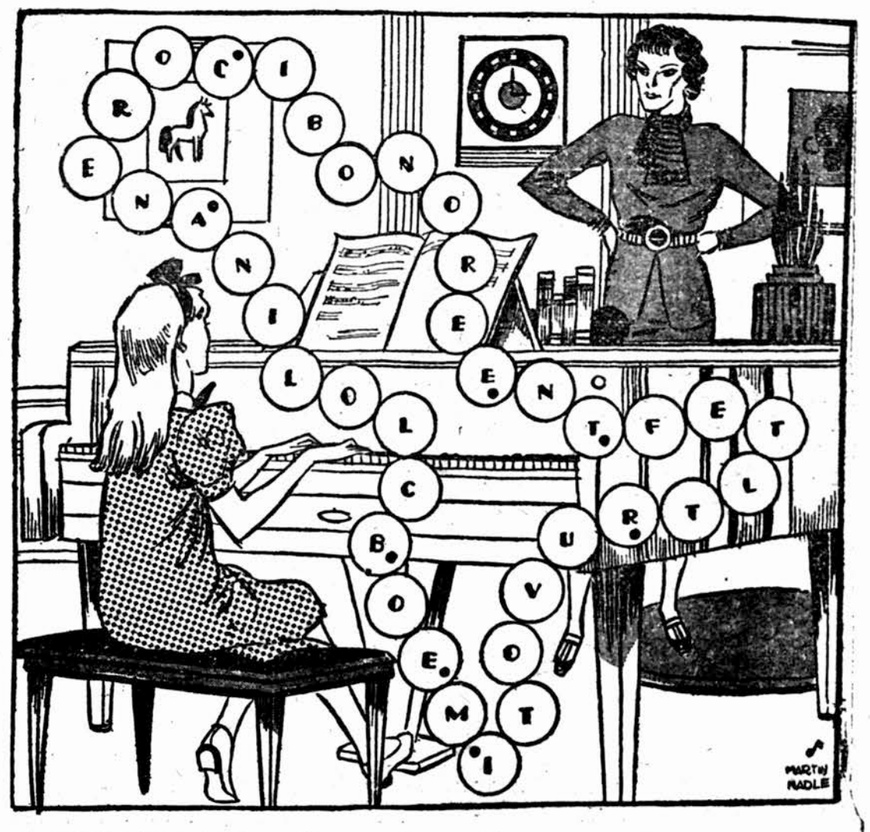
A Spelling Puzzle in Music



THIS little girl is quite a musician, for in addition to playing the piano, she can also play six other instruments.

What is her name and what are these six instruments? To find out start with a certain letter, proceed clockwise, jumping the same number of letters each time and the name of the six musical instruments are spelled.

The letters that appear in the circles having a small black dot can be arranged to spell the little musician's name.

Tongue-Twisters

HOW many times can you rapidly repeat the following tongue-twisting sentences without making a mistake?

1. Shy Seth Shannon's sweet sister Sue silently shears several shivering sheep.
2. Twenty tall turbaned Turks trapped ten tired, terrible tigers.
3. Saul Shafter said several segregated, shining seaplanes soared swiftly southward Saturday.

(The solutions of the puzzles appearing on this Page will appear next week).

NOMADIC TRIBES IN RUSSIA

Soviet Regime Effects Wonderful Transformation

According to "Izvestia," Moscow, the number of the Nomadic tribes in the Soviet territories has decreased by two-thirds, due to the prudent policy adopted by the Government.

The Nomadic population in the U.S.S.R. includes the Kirghiz, the Kalmouks, the Tziganes and the Turkish tribes as also the peoples inhabiting the extreme north of central Asia.

Before the revolution, their total number was about 10 million. Since 1924, the U.S.S.R. Government have taken energetic measures, for coming to the aid of these people. Instruction in the methods of agriculture, etc., has been given to them. Irrigation has been undertaken in their territories. New houses, hospitals and schools have been built.

The results of these measures taken since 1924, are visible today. In order to show the profound transformations that have occurred, it may be mentioned that among the Oirotes, the semi-Nomadic people of western Siberia, at present, 82 per cent know how to read and write, as against 3 per cent in 1924.—"International Information Service."

"ENZYMES" DEVELOP A BIRD FROM THE EGG... A CHILD TO MATURITY

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Through the FALCON brewing process, the ENZYMES present in malted barley (which is the foundation of the brew for "FALCON" Beer) are enabled to act fully and to cause all the nutritive goodness of the barley to be included in the Beer.

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Try it to-day . . . you can't lose!

*ENZYMES

These are essential substances, present in digestive juices and in certain foods, that turn the nourishing elements of food into forms that living cells can assimilate. Without their aid, most living things would derive no nourishment from food. Their action is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth, development and maintenance of strength.

"ENZYMES" BUILD HEALTH

Representatives:
S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD BOMBAY. CALCUTTA.

Your Mother Or Your Wife-Who Comes First?

grateful it is on the part of young men to betray their mothers!

We can quote many instances from history and Puranas where we find sons devoted to their mothers even at the cost of their precious lives. The history of India would have changed if Shivaji, one of the greatest of the personalities that the earth has ever produced, had not loved his mother and had discarded her.

This does not mean that young men should profess no love towards their beloved wives. What I mean to say is, that our mothers should get the first place. Wives too should bear a little trouble with patience, bearing in mind that their mothers-in-law are in their declining years. If they (wives) wish to pass their declining years in peace and plenty, they should pay due respect to their mothers-in-law and thus set an example to their future daughter-in-law.

M. A. VAIDYA.

Bombay.

WIFE FIRST TILL DIVORCE IS POSSIBLE

The mother who has borne and brought us up, and who is largely responsible for making us what we are is entitled to our worshipful regard for ever.

A man's love and duty to his wife form a sacred pledge and moral obligation which he has to fulfil under all circumstances, and he has given his word to that effect at the time of marriage.

Under normal conditions when people possess reasonable powers of accommodation the necessity on the part of the man to choose between the two loyalties will not and should not arise. But in cases where the mother happens to be too domineering or the wife too independent and the husband henpecked, it will continue to be a perpetual problem.

It will be easy for a sensible mother to maintain in a judicious balance between her interests and those of her daughter-in-law, without detriment to her importance in the house-hold. It will be equally easy for the intelligent wife to win the affection and sympathy of her mother--in law and the other members of the house, without putting herself to great personal discomfort.

But in this connection particular reference has to be made to the case of the Hindu wife, to whom her husband is her God on earth, and is all the world to her. If he does not care for her, who else is there to protect her? Hindu law knows no divorce, on the part of the wife especially, and the customs are such that if she separates from her husband, the rest of her life is living death. Until such time, therefore, as provisions are made in the Hindu law for divorces on reasonable grounds, and for the protection of discarded wives, the Hindu husband will do well for the sake of humanity and for the sake of his children, to side with the wife when he is called upon to face a problem of this nature.

H. H. SUBRAMANIAM.

Bombay

TRAGEDY OF TWO LOVES

The question of mother's vs. wife's love is a problem very difficult to solve, which becomes very acute if one happens to be the only son of one's mother. I have seen an example which is very interesting and equally tragic.

There was an old woman with a very sharp tongue. She had pulled her family through many difficulties being an able woman in facing the world. In her old age she had nobody except one son, her husband having expired earlier and her daughters all married.

(Continued from page 21)

She was very anxious that her son should marry. But her ideas of bringing a wife for her son, I guess, were nothing more than perhaps buying a toy for him. She never thought that his love will be shared. So as soon as the boy finished his studies and got a good job he got married. Of course the boy had no idea that his beloved mother will make his life miserable.

Now the boy had his ideals and had married a girl of his choice. They loved each other, but the girl rather loved him too much and so did the mother. The boy loved them equally well but whereas his wife understood his ideals, his mother did not. The mother had really become jealous of the love of her daughter-in-law. The jealousy had reached such a climax that it could only be compared with that of co-wives.

Of rourse, the boy tried his best to ease the situation, but the mother had only a blind and jealous love and so she was harassing and harassing her daughter-in-law for that. The boy had to protect his wife against his mother. But this sort of protection in his mother's eyes was nothing more or less than taking his wife's side and so it would be a further cause for the harassment of the daughter-in-law. And so in this way the vicious circle would go on and on, and I think it went on till the old lady departed from this world.

The boy could not solve the problem till the end and there was in my opinion no solution for that. Some may say that he should have separated the mother, but for so doing he would have felt himself a murderer because the old lady would not have survived such a separation from her son, though while with them, she was making their lives miserable.

J. P. KHANDHAR.

Ghatkopar.

WIFE'S SACRIFICES MUST BE REWARDED

Will anybody answer who stands first in a wife's life—her presents or the husband? Certainly the husband, is it not? Then the answer to the above question is just at hand. Rights and duties go hand in hand. There must be mutual duties and mutual rights between a couple. If the parents of a girl lose their rights over their daughter after her marriage, then why should the parent of a son regret for losing the same? It is the law of nature and it must be the law of society.

It is true that a good son is bound to help his mother and satisfy her. but he must not be only an obedient son at his wife's cost. Mother's obligations are innumerable over her son, so he must give a good return, but not blindly.

Though the wife has done nothing for him in his or her past life, is she not ready for sacrifices in future for her dear husband? The young woman, who changes her mode of life for his and her happiness, puts her feet in a new home among strangers leaving all her dear ones off, must not be ill treated or disconcerned.

It is a fact that many a home has been irreparably wrecked and many a dear life has been tragically lost because of man's carelessness towards his wife. Many young women have lost their budding lives on the altar of our social customs. The man, an obedient son to the mother and a careless husband to a wife is responsible for it. The sufferers must be justified. So far as the husband is considered standing in the centre of a wife's life, he must not have a single chance of putting his wife aside only to please others. So we can say that the wife comes first in a man's life.

MRS. N. V. CHHATRAPATI.

Bombay.

HUSBAND IS WIFE'S EVERYTHING

If a man's mother and wife cannot live in peace and harmony and if it falls to his lot to choose between his love and his duty to his mother on the one hand and his love and his duty to his wife on the other, he has to choose the latter.

In marrying him his wife has given up her father's hearth and home, her mother's tender care her brothers' and sisters' joyful company, her girlhood friends and freedom. At the alter of marriage she has taken the troth of fidelity to him, of sticking to him through thick and thin, and of sharing his joys and sorrows.

Nay, his wife is his lifelong friend and companion; she is the mother of his children; the joy of his life, the solace of his aching heart and the glow of his hearth and home. His life without her would be miserable.

His mother may have other sons and daughters to share her joys and sorrows. His wife has only him. His mother has enjoyed life in her time and has the memory or her husband's love to cherish. His wife has not enjoyed life and if he discards her she cannot even have the memory of his love to cherish. His mother can find joy and peace in devotion to God and in reading scriptures. His wife can find joy and peace only in his company and only in the assurance of his love to her.

What then should he do? Should he discard his wife? If his mother has nobody else to support her his only duty towards her is to provide for her separate maintenance. However great his love for his mother may be, she has no right to blight his married life.

His duty, then, is clear. Between the mother and wife he has to choose the wife.

NAROTAM K. SHAH, B.A., L.L.B.

Bombay.

"SWEET REASONABLENESS"

The question, "Your mother or your wife—who comes first?" should never arise in any home which is regulated by "Sweet reasonableness". It is only when the one or the other is unreasonable and obstinate, that a man is faced with the unpleasant and difficult prolem of choosing between the two loyalties—filial love and filial duty on the one hand, and marital love and marital duty on the other.

In coming to a decision, a man has to take into consideration other factors than the immediate cause of the quarrel. No matter how much a man loves his wife, he cannot overlook the claim of his mother on him, for the great love and sacrifices she has made on his account in the past. Again, however devoted a son may be to his mother, he cannot shirk the heavy responsibilities he owes to his wife, who, by marrying him, has practically cut herself away from her people, and looks to him for her support, comfort and happiness for the future.

If after weighing carefully at these considerations, a man still feels it imperative for him to make a choice between his mother and wife, then, he must be guided solely by the principle of justice, and should not allow himself to be influenced by any such absurd notion as "a man can get a wife any day, but not another mother," and therefore a mother has a right to preferential treatment. However, it will always be safer and wiser before taking the final step, to impress on both his wife and mother, that their hostilities to each other will only result in wrecking the home and that it would be better for all concerned that the two should adopt a policy of give and take and live on amicable terms. This course, perhaps, might make it unnecessary to take the painful decisive step.

R. F. NAZARETH.

Nagpur.

EQUAL MARKS FOR BOTH

The sole aim of man in this world is to get happiness. But this happiness differs according to his age. A child wants to have whatever it sees, but as it grows older. it gains more knowledge. At this stage of life the mother is absolutely necessary.

It is his mother that gives a man his pleasure, joy, and unbounded amusement in his childhood. The mother bears all the pain of child-birth, and when the child has come into the world, she does her best and devotes all her energy to make the child grow to be a famous man. She preserves everything she finds, which would be useful to the child in any respect. She gives even a part of her food to the child. She does all she can to make the child happy. Every man must know the great part his mother has played in his life and it is his duty to love her dearly.

In my opinion the wife and mother are equal. On the wife depends the happiness of the home. His home to him is a refuge from the troubles and cares of his work. His wife is the joy of his life. Unfortunately in India the wife's position is not properly appreciated by the husbands. They think that cooking and durdging is her only function. Actually it is not so. She wants to please her husband in all respects. She has got the right to help her husband in all his work. Her one and only thought is to see that her husband prospers in the world. She looks upon him with the same love and affection with which his mother looks upon him. She is prepared to undergo any suffering for the sake of her husband. As is the mother to a child, so is the wife to an adult.

Therefore I say that for the happiness of man both are necessary and with a little spirit of accommodation on either side it ought to be possible to avoid a choice between the wife and the mother. But if there is a rupture and the choice has got to be made, the man's lot will naturally be cast with the wife, because as I have indicated above, she is to him more necessary than the mother.

Solutions of Last Week's Puzzles

KIDNAPING MYSTERY: The names in the order of their occurrence are: Bertha, Theresa, Elaine, Carol, Toby, Harold, Wallace, Caspar, Owen, William, Annabel, Howard, Geoffrey, Richard, Gladys, Amanda, Hattie, Herbert, Otto, Adam, Mona, Thelma, Millicent, Grace.

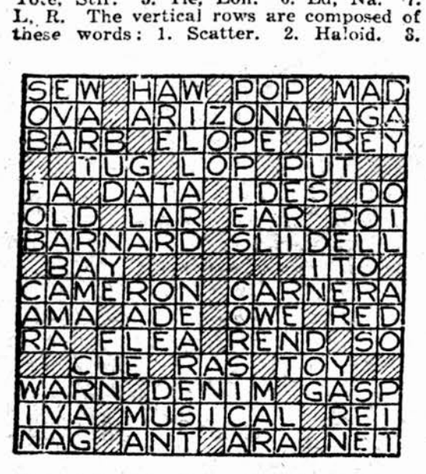
Club Dues: Dues were collected from five boys, who paid in cents, nickels, dimes and quarters, respectively.

Anagrams: The words are: I. Dug, Drug, Gourd, Ground, Undergo, Guerdons, Dangerous, Sound-range, Unorganised (variant spelling). II. Lea, Tale, Slate, Castle, Locates, Osculate, Consulate, Inoculates, Speculation.

Hidden Name: The words in the horizontal rows are: 1. Shirley, Temple. 2. Career, Amulet. 3. Alate, Usage. 4. Tote, Stir. 5. Tie, Eon. 6. Ed, Na. 7. L, R. The vertical rows are composed of these words: 1. Scatter. 2. Haloid. 3. Irate. 4. Rete. 5. Lee. 6. Er. 7. Y. 8. Ta. 9. Emu. 10. Muss. 11. Plate. 12. Legion. 13. Eternal.

Magic Addition: The 10 digits, 0 to 9, both inclusive, are arranged as follows: 0 plus 2 plus 3 equals 5 plus 4 equals 9 plus 8 equal 17 plus 6 equals 23.

Hidden Flowers: 1. Rose. 2. Aster. 3. Sun-flower. 4. Pansy. 5. Anemone. 6. Dahlia. 7. Carnation. 8. Violet.



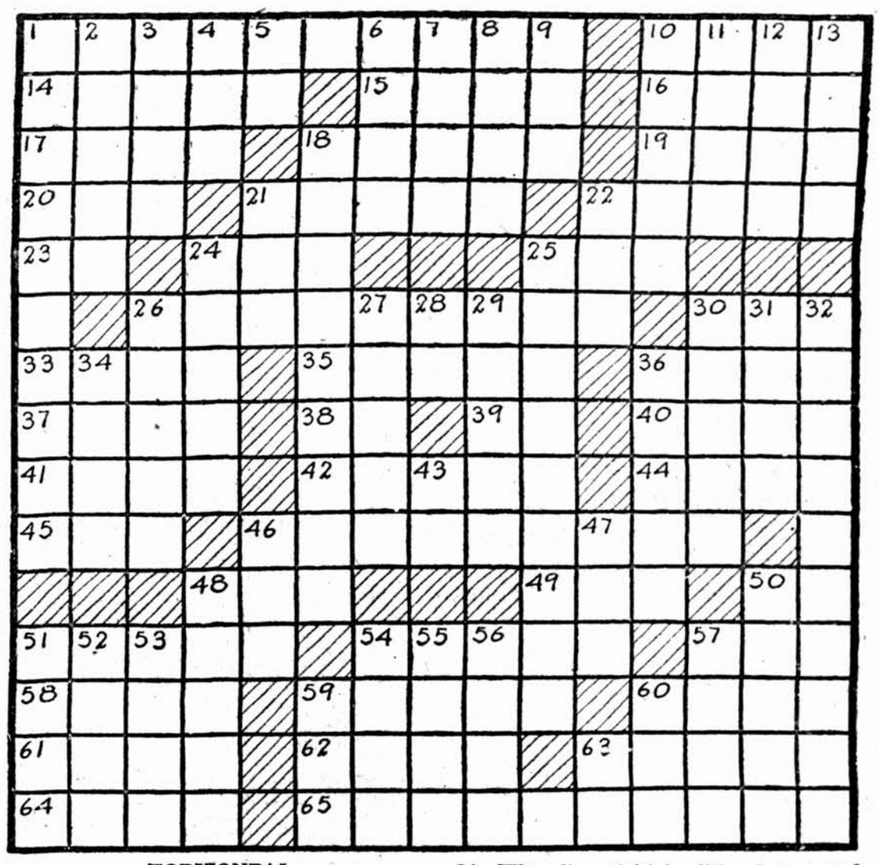
Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

Magic Envelope

THIS clever, but simple trick enables the amateur conjurer to make a coin disappear from a sealed envelope.

Take an ordinary envelope, and cut a clean slit at the fold where the flap turns down. Hold the envelope in front of your audience, keeping the slit in the top well covered with your thumb and finger. Place a coin in the envelope and allow your friends to feel the coin inside after sealing the envelope. Now return to your position and slide the coin through the slit into your hand. Then in full view of your audience, hold the envelope up and cut it open along the top. Your friends will be puzzled to find that the coin has disappeared, and as the fold at the top is now cut all along it will not reveal the secret of the trick, when they examine the envelope.

The Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

1—Who is the present secretary of the U. S. treasury?
10—Remainder.
14—Concerning.
15—Jumps.
16—Melody.
17—Red with gray or white interspersed.
18—Gradual passing.
19—Having from birth.
20—Weight of India.
21—Attendant spirit.
22—Foundations.
23—Plural suffix.
24—Chess pieces.
25—Be suited.
26—What line of high cliffs of trap rock is on the west bank of the Hudson River?
30—Thing; in law.
33—Shakespearean king.
35—Saltpeter.
36—Italian coin.
37—Reclined.
38—Depart.
39—Negative.
40—Masculine name.
41—Anglo-Saxon servant.
42—Pertaining to symbols in a Teutonic alphabet.
44—Tableland.
45—Observe.
46—What Roman emperor was murdered by his own soldiers at the siege of Aquileia?
48—Undeveloped shoot.
49—Possessive pronoun.
50—Egyptian sun god.
51—What king had John the Baptist killed?
54—Wash with rubbing.
57—Small pointed and headed piece of wire.
58—Declare.
59—Deals out in small portions.
60—Dispatch.
61—Small sum of money.
62—Masculine name.
63—Who was the inventor of the telegraph?
64—Vehicle on runners.
65—What is the capital of Vermont?

VERTICAL

1—Mediterranean seaport in France.
2—Wind instruments.
3—Bellow.
4—Weapon.
5—Suffix meaning small.
6—Conjunction.
7—Indian tribe.
8—Projecting part of a cathedral.
9—Utilize.
10—Chief capital of Morocco.
11—Greek god of love.
12—Former title of respect.
13—Converts into leather.
18—A Russian city.
21—Gelatinous precipitate.
22—Twice; in music.
24—French river.
25—Savage.
26—Who wrote "The Age of Reason"?
27—Indian tribe.
28—Of a point in space.
29—Cotton fabric.
30—Covers with hoarfrost.
31—Goddess of discord.
32—Amphibian resembling a lizard.
34—Comfort.
36—Nocturnal mammal.
43—Symbol for nickel.
46—Mire.
47—Protuberance.
48—Pierced.
50—Wash lightly.
51—Thigh of a hog prepared for food (plural).
52—Misfortune.
53—Network.
54—Unaccompanied.
55—Tribe.
56—Tore.
57—Persian fairy.
59—Barrier to prevent flow of water.
60—Sun.
63—Myself.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear next week).

Solicitor Complains Of Blackmail

Strange Sequel To Girl's Midnight Dance In His Flat

The name of the London Solicitor who was alleged to have been blackmailed after entertaining a young woman at his flat was suppressed, by request, at West London police court in mail week.

He was referred to as "Mr. X."

Albert Woodhatch (21), described as a street trader of no permanent home, and Charles Robert Alexander (20), stated to be a tailor, were remanded on a charge of deRanding £10 with menaces, says the "News Chronicle"

A RIDE ROUND

Mr. C. N. Melville (for the Public Prosecutor said that on August 4 "Mr. X" was returning home by car in the evening when he was held up in a traffic block at Marble Arch. Three girls hailed him and persuaded him to take them for a ride round.

They afterwards went to his flat at Kensington, where they had a drink stayed until one o'clock, dancing and listening to the radiogram One of the girls was named Nora.

"Mr. X" saw nothing more of them until October 11, when, passing Marble Arch again, he saw Nora and another girl talking to a man. Nora asked him to take them to his flat, which he did. He tried to get rid of them, but they stayed for some time.

SEPARATE ROOMS

One of the girls left at about 1.45 a.m., but Nora, after describing her home life, persuaded him to allow her to stop the rest of the night. She slept in one room and "Mr. X" made up a bed for himself in another.

There was no question of any impropriety between them.

In the morning Nora left. He again heard nothing of them until Oct. 17, when a man giving the name of Albert Woodhatch rang him up, alleged that his wife had stayed at "Mr. X's" flat on a certain night, and said he was coming to see him.

When Woodhatch arrived two police officers were connected on the flat.

Later, Alexander rang up "Mr. X" He gave the name of Perry and said he was Woodhatch's brother. An appointment was made at the flat where, said Mr. Melville, Alexander spoke of the expense of divorce proceedings.

Alexander and Woodhatch were remanded until Nov. 15.

"WAR HAS A BEAUTY OF ITS OWN"

Italian Futurist Dilates On Its Aesthetics

The one-time celebrated Italian futurist leader F. T. Marinetti, who has recently gone to East Africa with the Blackshirts, has published another of his eagerly awaited manifestos. This time it deals with what he calls the "Futurist aesthetics of war."

The creed propounded, that there is beauty in war, is set out by Marinetti in eleven articles or "principles" which all "futurist artists and poets" are called upon to memorise. Summarised they are as follows:—

War has a beauty of its own—

1. Because it fuses together in harmony, strength, and kindness. Strength alone tends to cruelty and kindness to debility, but the two together "generate solidarity and generosity."

2. Because it assures the supremacy of mechanised man, equipped with gas masks, megaphones, flame-throwers, and tanks over his machines.

3. Because it begins the long-dreamed of metalisation of man.

4. Because it completes the beauty of a flowery meadow with its machine-guns, "passionate orchids."

5. Because when the symphony of rifle fire and artillery bombardment stops, the songs of soldiers can be heard and the perfumes and odours of putrefaction can be perceived.

6. Because it "genially remoulds terrestrial scenery" with its inspired artillery.

7. Because it creates new architecture, such as a heavy tank.

8. Because it exceeds in violence the battles of the angels and the devils.

9. Because it definitely cures man of individual fear and collective panic, with a refined and stylised heroism.

10. Because it rejuvenates the male body and renders the female one more desirable.

11. War has a beauty of its own because it serves towards the aggrandisement of the great Fascist Italy.

BRITISH BARONET ON PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

When Muslims from all parts of the world make their pilgrimage to Mecca next spring a 35-year-old Scottish baronet, Sir Omar Stewart-Rankin, will go with them.

Sir Omar, who has been a Muslim for ten years, has been elected leader of the British Muslim Society in succession to the late Lord Headley

A tall, dark, keen-featured man, Sir Omar told the "News Chronicle" in his West End flat: 'When I reach the holy area of Ihram, I shall leave my European clothes and put on the one-piece seamless white garment which all pilgrims to Mecca must wear."

Explaining his conversion to Islam, he said: "I had grown up against a Protestant background where Sundays were days of gloom. At 17 I ran away, worked as a labourer and then enlisted as a trooper with the Royal Dragoons in Ireland. When I was invalided, I had many talks with Lord Headley before embracing the Islamic faith"

Sir Omar, who changed his name from Hubert on his conversion, said that there were 5,000 followers of the faith in England.

More schoolboy howlers:

A cutlass is a small lady.

The Pilgrim Fathers were captured by Giant Despair. They were a band of Quackers.

George Washington won the Battle of Waterloo.

Headquarters of the League of Nations: Scotland Yard.

Name two dictators: Lloyd George and King Arthur:

Name two leading British aviators: Sir John Simon and the Prime Minister.

King John was wicked and singed the Magna Carter.

Sir Robert Peel was a famous Sir Robert Peel was a famous fox hunter.

SECRET SOCIETY IN S. AFRICA

General Hertzog, the Premier, disclosed the existence of a secret society behind the "purified" Nationalist Party, led by Dr. Malan, which had for its object the domination of South Africa by the Afrikaan-speaking section and the eventual overthrow of the English section.

The name of the society, he said, is the Afrikander Brothers' Bond, and it has headquarters at Potchefstroom.

It included, he said, prominent Republican members of Parliament.

Toward Better Health

DO YOU KNOW?

before modern psychiatry, consi- Aztec Indians of Mexico, long dered fear and fatigue as diseases calling for medical treatment.

* * * *

The earlier a cross-eyed child receives glasses, surgical treatment, or eye-training, under competent medical guidance, the greater the hope of correcting the defect.

* * * *

A spring recently found at Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, will add 25,000 gallons of mineral water a day to the steaming waters.

* * * *

The most complete library on the eye and its diseases in the world is said to be the 5,000 volumes at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital.

* * * *

In proportion to body weight, women have larger brains than men.

* * * *

A British physician once said: "The infant mortality rate is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare."

* * * *

Except for snake venoms and a few other poisons, tolerance toward poison increases with repeated small doses.

* * * *

Termites attacking a building will quickly die if the connection is broken between building and the external soil moisture.

* * * *

The skeleton of a giant Irishman, seven feet seven inches tall, is one of the remarkable specimens in the College of Surgeons, London.

* * * *

No vitamins have been found in sugar.

* * * *

Doctors have been counting the pulse by watches ever since 1690.

* * * *

The cause of appendicitis was discovered by two American doctors less than 50 years ago.

* * * *

The ancient surgical operation of cutting a hole in the skull to remove pressure or "let out the evil" is still practiced in Algeria.

* * * *

The phrase "cool as a cucumber" is upheld by temperature tests: a cucumber is usually one degree cooler than the air temperature.

DON'T BE A WRECK HEALTH MEANS HAPPINESS

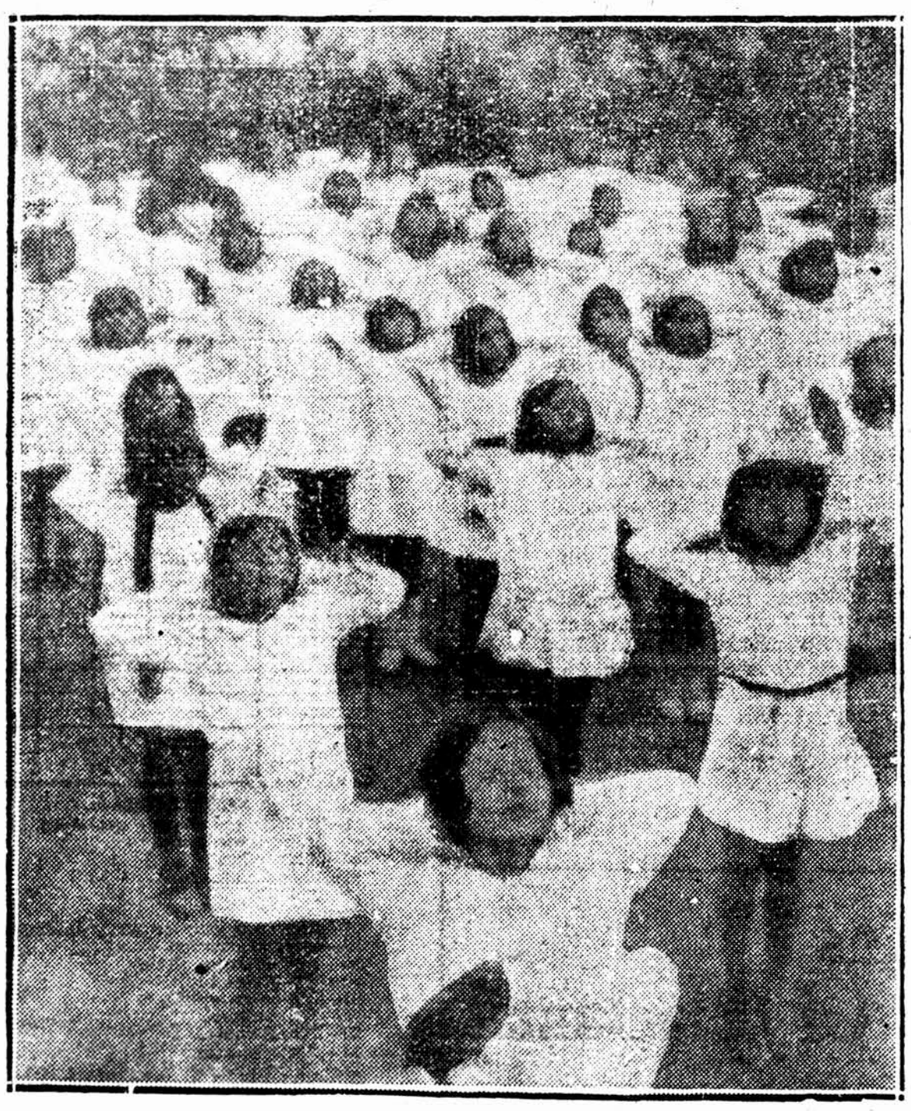
Accept this Gift of Health

If you are unfit and a wreck, you can't hide it from others. Men can "weigh you up". A woman knows by instinct if a man is a wreck, and lacking in that vital strength, which means manhood. She may marry a sickly and weakly man out of sympathy or pity, but she will not love him as she does a real man.

Now, you don't need to live the rest of your life as a wreck Science has concentrated the essential Vitamin into Vitophenes, the latest Vitamin tonic tablets, to produce natural powers within you, to rebuild yourself as a man, with all manhood's strength and powers. With a fortnight's regular aid of Vitophenes, you will say "Good bye" to weakness and all allied ailments.

Thousands of Wrecks have been changed into real men by nature's gift of health—"Vitophenes" which developes the Nerves, builds the body, increases energy and vitality, restores manly strength, great power and endurance. A bottle of 50 red tablets of Vitophenes costs only Re. 1-12, from all Chemists of your town, or direct from P. O. 2187, Bombay 2.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.



Youth can guard against rheumatism this way.

Ten Tricks For Rheumatics

There is no doubt that the cause of rheumatism is not altogether wet and dark days; that there are both X and Y at work, and the Y is a microbe. It may be that the two work on a fifty-fifty basis; but I leave the doctors—whose business it is, after all—to decide as to percentages of responsibility, (writes a Medical Correspondent in the "Irish Press").

TOO TRICKY TO DODGE

Now, as regards the means to dodge this indigenous enemy one would require to possess all the ten tricks of Aesops fox, as no one has yet seemed to have discovered a cat's one good trick. Hurry up, please, pussy, and enlighten us; we will crown your furry head—if not your comb—with gold!

Meanwhile, while we wait for Felicia to oblige we had better sum up the methods that seem most helpful.

I am taking it that you may have some lurking taint of rheumatic microbes in some point in your body waiting to "copy in" whenever a favourable occasion presents itself.

1.—Avoid anything that exhausts one in any direction, e.g., overheating, to such an extent as to encourage chills, especially in cold, foggy periods. The putting on of a warm and heavy overcoat immediately after ceasing the heating effort and letting oneself cool slowly is a great help in avoiding the development of a rheumatic turn.

2.—Avoid prolonged exertion of either mind or body (even without any over-heating); it will leave you open to a rheumatic attack or relapse.

3.—Wear, if possible, pure woollen fabric next the skin, and always a goodly share of outer warm clothing over it to ensure being always in a thoroughly happily warm condition—from top to toe—short, of course, of overheating. Note—Many rheumatic people find much profit in discarding sheets; sleeping in blankets instead.

4.—As a rheumatic subject you must exclude silk stockings and have woollen ones, lighter in summer, of course. Not long ago a star ballerina stated that if she did not always wear woollen stockings she would rapidly lose the suppleness essential for her dancing. It is no harm to keep that in mind.

5.—Don't eat meat too often, only once a day, and then avoid beef and pork. Mutton, fowl, fish, eggs, etc., with the usual non-meaty foods and fruits, will give you quite a sufficient variety to maintain you in good form.

6.—Avoid excess of sugar, the less the better, and especially keep away from pies, tarts, rich cake and sweets.

7.—Take no beers or wines except the lighter clarets in great moderation. No "spirits," except under medical orders, and then an extremely small daily amount well diluted.

8.—Drink little fluid at meals—plenty of hot water may be sipped an hour before any meal if in the least thirsty, or even for the purpose of arming yourself against a possible tendency to seek fluid at the coming meal.

9.—Take active exercise or active bodily work at intervals every day in order to keep the circulation good all over the body, but never to the extent to bring on an overtired condition by bed-time. In fact, try to attain that you feel when going to bed that you have, if the call should come to you, another two or three hours emergency work in you with a hearty goodwill.

10.—Strive to maintain a constant, happy mind and a courageous outlook—remembering the wise philosophy contained in the great poet's advice:

"A merry heart goes all the way,
Your sad tires in a mile-a."

Now, you have, as far as I can suggest, the fox's ten bad tricks; but as a bad excuse is better than none, so also a bad trick may give a little help, and consequently ten bad ones a lot.

"Yes, I should have liked to be a professional boxer like you, but my family would not hear of it."

NEW EYEBROWS AND LIDS

Surgeon's Notable Feat

A notable triumph in skin grafting has been scored by a Sydney surgeon. New eyebrows and lids have been grafted over the staring, though still functioning, eyes of youth who was badly burned by nitric acid. Piece by piece, skin from other parts of the body is being grafted to the face and other damaged parts. Eight operations have been performed, states Austral News, and there are still three more to be done. Medical men from all over Australia, have come to watch the progress of the case and photographs of the successive stages have been forwarded to the British Medical Association.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

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Sunday Chronicle

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LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of December will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
		Total Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

NO MARRIAGE TO HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

Because Massachusetts law says a man cannot marry his wife's mother, even when the wife has died, Joseph Symes, 42, and Mrs. Harriet Saxon, 62 abandoned their wedding plans.

A marriage licence issued to Mrs Saxon was returned at the request of City Clerk who explained that the relationship of the couple was discovered after the licence was granted.

"That settles it," Mrs. Saxon said to-day. "If the law says we can't get married, that's all there is to it, I could have tried to cheat the law by going to Rhode Island or some other place but I don't intend to."

Mrs. Saxon's husband, Wright Saxon, died last May 31, Symes was twice married. His first wife, Florence, a daughter of Mrs. Saxon, died in 1919. His second marriage to Eliza Alice Symes, was dissolved by divorce three years ago.

THE ART OF WAR

What Public-School Boys Are Taught In England

A parent writes as follows to the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—My son at a public school writes:—

I have just come from my Certificate A written examination. The two instructive facts which I have learnt from this interesting course are:

1. Fire at a man's stomach.
2. To poison a well leave a dead animal at the bottom.

The rest is a just a particularly nauseous type of common sense.

It is surely monstrous to be teaching this sort of thing to the young.—Yours, etc.,

THE PARENT.

November 13

"Why don't you go inside out of the storm?" asked the friendly constable.

"Shtorm? Shtorm?" came the answer. "M—my wife is waiting for me in there, and you call THIS a shtorm."

Six Reasons why you should use SWASTIK TOOTH PASTE

1 The essence of Neem and Babool is used very largely in the manufacture of Swastik Tooth Paste.

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The Salt Of Wisdom From All Shores

No. 12.—From Merrie Olde England

BY HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL, M.A. (Columbia).

Let not what I cannot have my peace of mind destroy.

A bad Jack may have a bad Jill.

A barley-corn is better than a diamond to a rooster.

A black plum is as sweet as a white.

A covetous man does nothing that he should till he dies.

A brave retreat is a brave exploit.

A brown wench in face shows that nature gives her grace.

A bit in the morning is better than nothing all day.

A candle lights others and consumes itself.

A courageous foe is better than a cowardly friend.

A fool demands much, but he is a greater that gives it.

A gallant man rather despises death than hate life.

A friend that you buy with presents will be bought from you.

A fair face may be a foul bargain.

A fox should not be of the jury at a goose's trial.

A fair wife without a fortune is a fine house without furniture.

A feast is not made of mushrooms only.

A father is a treasure, a brother a comfort, but a friend is both.

A dog will not cry if you beat him with a bone.

A dwarf on a giant's shoulder see further of the two.

A fool always comes short of his reckoning.

A drunken night makes a cloudy morning.

Even a crooked log makes a straight fire.

A cat has nine lives, and a woman has nine cats' lives.

A blind man will not thank you for a looking-glass.

A bird is known by its note and a man by his talk.

A baker's wife may bite of a bun,
A brewer's wife may drink of a tun,
A fishmonger's wife may feed of a conger,
But a serving man's wife may starve for hunger.

A beggar's purse is bottomless.

A full cup must be carried steadily.

A fool may throw a stone into a well which a hundred wise men cannot pull out. ;

PETROMOL

A PALATABLE EMULSION OF PETROLEUM AND HYPO-PHOSPHITES

CURES AND PREVENTS

COUGHS, COLD, BRONCHITIS AND ALL OTHER LUNG. AFFECTIONS

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Dr. KEWAL MOTWANI, Ph.D.

Dr. Motwani, who hails from Karachi, went to the United States of America in 1928 to study Social Science at Yale and the State University of Iowa. After a brilliant career at these two institutions, where he won University Scholarships and Fellowships in succession, he undertook a lecturing tour in 1933 and was invited by no less than thirty leading universities and colleges to lecture to them on "India and Her Culture."

In 1933, Dr. Motwani returned to India by way of Japan and China, lecturing on the way and studying the changing fabric of oriental civilization. He has returned to America again on his second lecturing tour, and he has invitations from Columbia, Princeton, Minnesota, Vanderbilt, New Mexico, Redlands and Oregon Universities, several State Teachers' Colleges, Technological Institutes and Art Galleries to lecture to them on India. He is described as one of the finest speakers from the Orient.

Dr. Motwani is the author of "Manu: A Study in Hindu Social Theory" and was private secretary of Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanjee Mehta, the ex-Mayor of Karachi Municipality.

THIRD WORLD OPEN AIR SCHOOLS CONGRESS

The third International Open Air School Congress will be held in Bielefeld, Hanover, and in the two watering places, Oeynhausen and Salzuflen, from July 18 to 23, 1936. The Congress will thus terminate in good time before the opening of the Eleventh Olympic Games which will take place in Barlin from August 1 to 16.

Previous Open Air Schools' Congresses were held at Paris in 1922 and at Brussels in 1931. Delegates to the Berlin Congress will be able to see established open air schools in Germany, as well as the National, Socialist Labour Service, and agricultural instruction service for young people.

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Mysterious Mathematics

PUZZLE PETE has made what he thinks is a very clever puzzle in mathematics. His brain-teaser consists solely of the five odd digits, 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9, which he has printed in five columns, on a sign-board, as you see in the accompanying drawing.

The solution of Pete's puzzle is found by taking any five of the 25 figures whose total is 20.

What five numbers will do this?

By way of warning to every puzzlist Pete points out that he has combined certain figures in a most surprising way to give the required result in addition.

A "Spirit" Card Trick

THE amateur magician asks someone to shuffle a deck of cards and then cut them. The assistant is told to pick up and secretly note the top card of the under half of deck and replace the card and deck. The cards can be cut two or three times after this. Now he takes the pack and slowly deals the cards face up, stating that the "spirits" will give him a tip when he comes to the card the assistant noted.

To perform this trick the magician procures a small piece of wax, the smaller the better. When the deck is cut, he casually directs the assistant to place the upper half on the table beside the lower half, then he secretly drops the piece of wax so that this upper half of the deck will lay upon it. The wax sticks to the bottom card. When this bottom half of the deck is replaced the wax will adhere also to the card the assistant noted. In dealing the cards slowly, and talking about the "spirits" letting him know, the conjurer comes to a card that does not come off easily as it is held by the wax. This card, he proclaims, is the one which the "spirits" indicate is the card secretly noted by the assistant.

Heads or Tails

PLACE two small coins one on top of the other with the tails of each coin downwards. Hold the two coins by their edges between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand; and let your friend see the "tail" of the lower coin.

Hold your left hand about 12 inches below the coins, tell your friend that you are about to drop the lower coin, and ask him whether it will fall "heads" or "tails." Having seen the "tail" at the bottom of the coin, he will reply "heads." Then let the bottom coin fall into your left hand. It should turn while it is falling and land tail up in your palm.

Practise this stunt several times so that you can give a "smooth" performance when you try it on your friends.

(The solutions of the puzzles appearing on this Page will be given next week).

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

An important step in Russia's campaign for economic independence is the production of synthetic rubber, which is now being produced on a large factory scale, says the United Press Moscow correspondent.

Hitherto Russia has depended mainly on British and American companies for her rubber.

According to industrial figures just made public during the first ten months of this year 20,000 tons of synthetic rubber were produced in Soviet factories.

The Soviet Union claims at present to be the only country manufacturing synthetic rubber on a large scale.

In other countries, with the exception of America, where one factory is said to have a production capacity of 300 tons, the process has hardly advanced beyond the laboratory stage.

MARCONI'S WAR-GIFT

Marchese Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless communication, will sail soon for East Africa to give his country a new and virtually untried system of secret radiophone communication between the war front and Rome.

The inventor dodged the questions of those who greeted him on his return to Genoa from Brazil, smilingly declining to discuss the details of his new short-wave radio invention.

The report reached Rome, however, he had invented a system of radio-telephonic communication which would be absolutely immune to interception.

A feature of the invention is said to be a device for changing wave lengths automatically to avoid interruption.

"What is your favourite book?"

"To be frank—my savings bank book."

INSANITY WILL BE BANISHED

American Doctor Invents New Drug

"Within five years I think we shall be able to restore feeble-minded and insane patients to the full use of their faculties," said Dr. Charles H. Mayo, a clinical expert, at a meeting here of the Inter-State Medical Association of North America.

"Doctor Alfred W. Anson, of Minnesota University, has had miraculous results from the use of an experimental drug," he said.

"Patients who have been confined to asylums for more than seven years are treated with the drug, and they regained complete return of their mental powers for a while.

"The effect of the drug disappears within three weeks, but I feel certain that we are on the road to discovery which will make the cure permanent."

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I enclose herewith three annas Stamps, please send me one Calendar 1936 and a Sample Tin for my Family. (Ch.)
Name .....
Address .....

PICTURES FROM THE ETHIOPIAN WAR FRONT

Advance-Guard of Italian troo ps building a road near Adowa.

Rails of tramways at Rome, be ing removed, with a view to the use of the steel for national pu rposes—to resist the Sanctions.

HOSPITAL TURNS VIVISECTIONIST

Battersea Unable To Survive Boycott

Battersea General Hospital has ceased to be anti-vivisectionist.

Hitherto it has been boycotted by the King Edwadd Hospital Fund, but it will now be put on the list of institutions which benefit from the Fund, says the "News Chornicle."

Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division, sanctioned an alteration of the objects of the company running the hospital by eliminating the clauses relating to vivisection.

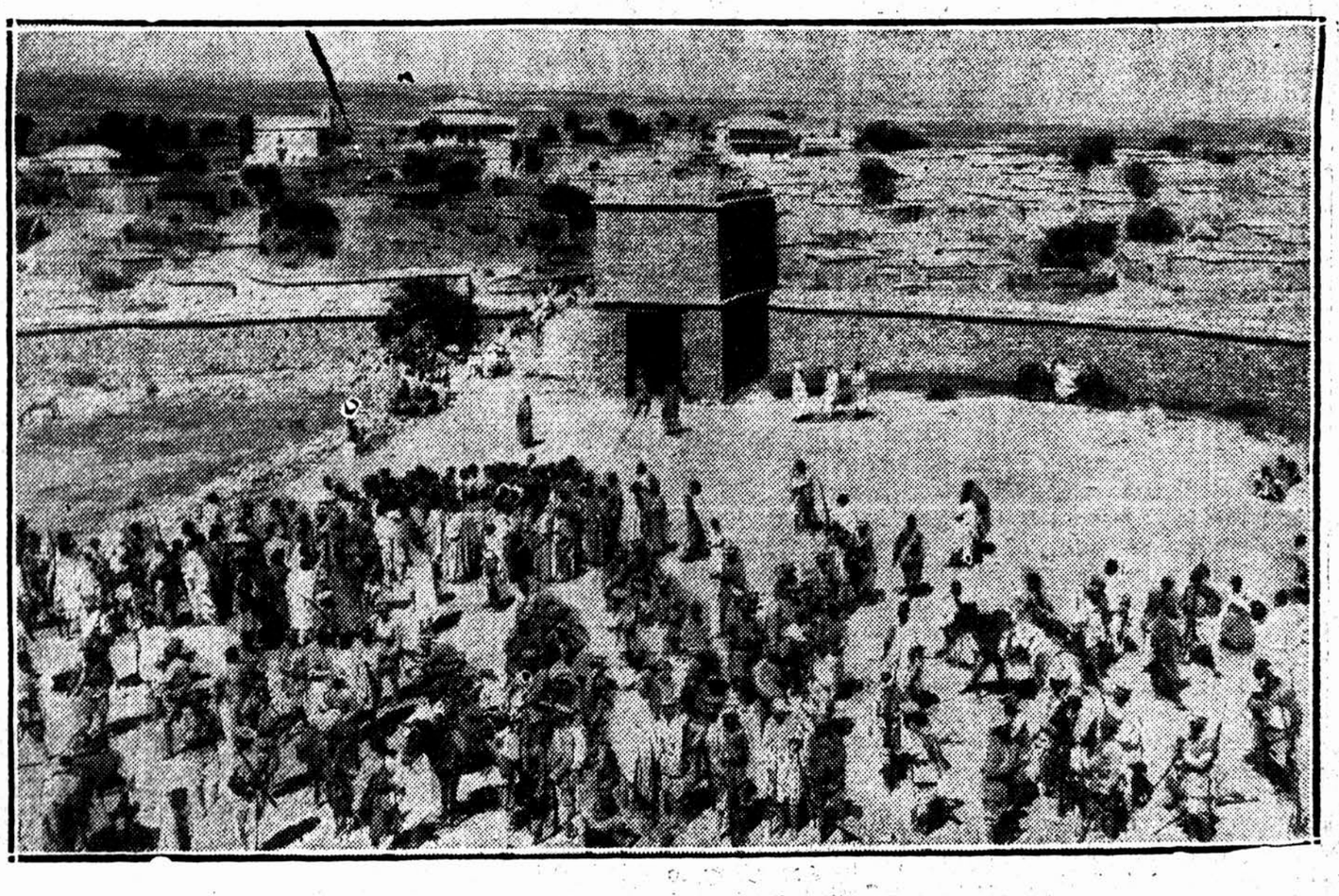
Mr. Gordon Brown said the company was formed to manage a charity to oppose vivisection, but anti-vivisection had fewer followers to-day and it was impossible to obtain sufficient funds to carry on the hospital.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

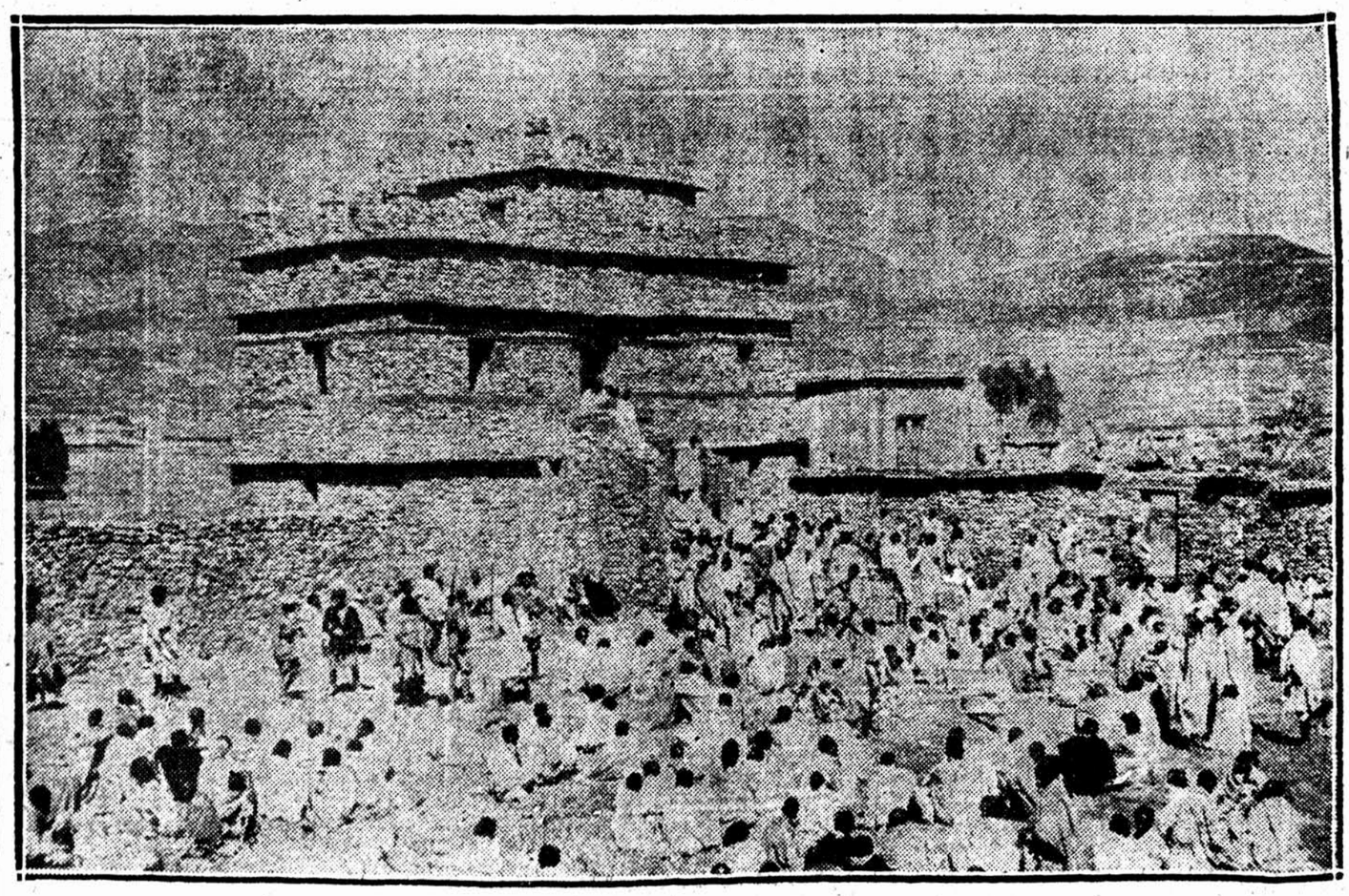
People refused to contribute to the hospital so long as its operations were restricted in that way. The only alternative would be to close the hospital, which would be a disaster to the district.

For the last three years there had been a deficiency of £8,000 a year. The difficulty was that the hospital was unable to use antitoxins and vaccination methods which were essential in moderan practice. These toxins were obtained by experiments on living animals.

Mr. Justice Eve said he heartily sympathised with the principles for which the hospital was founded, but it was obvious that public support had diminished, and the fall in subscriptions was also partly due to the fact that everyone now had to pay so much in taxation that there was very little surplus left for charity



A general view of Makalle duri ng the occupation of the town by the Italians.



The "Palace" of Ras Gugsa—the Ethiopian Chief, who has gone over to the Italians—at Adigrat.

LEARNING ENGLISH TO UNDERSTAND THE TALKIES

Thousands of people, including grandfathers and grandmothers of seventy, are eagerly learning the English language in Chili.

There are not enough teachers of the language to go round.

The reason is that British films are sweeping the Chillan market, and the people are anxious to learn the language so that they can understand the dialogue.

THE YOUNGEST M.P.

The youngest M.P. in the new House of Commons is Mr. Malcolm K. MacMillan, Socialist whose return for the Western Isles was announced yesterday. He is twenty-two and is a law student at Edinburgh University.

MEN OF ETHIOPIAN CAMEL CORPS PREPARING TO LEAVE HARAR FOR THE SOUTHERN FRONT.

Abyssinian Irregulars on their way to Dessie with trained lions, who are their traditional "allies" in war.

Italian school-boys contribute to the resistance against Sanctions: They are seen here presenting all sorts of metallic objects to a Fascist Officer.

ITALIAN TROOPS MARCHING TO THE OGADEN FRONT.

THAT BOOK COSTS AS MUCH AS MY SALARY FOR A WEEK.
IT IS NOTHING SERIOUS.
HE'S A SPEAKER
THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT HIM I DON'T LIKE.
CAN YOU IMAGINE ALL THAT ADO OVER A TORN BOOK.

Find the Hidden Plays

Betty Koed and Sophronia Sofmor are determined to win the first prize in a crossword puzzle contest. Hence you find them in the public library, hot on the trail of several elusive words. In order to save time, they decide to divide the dictionary between them. To their surprise, this seems to be against some rule of the library, for one of the librarians descends upon them in a fury and the scene depicted above takes place.

The statue on the left may seem a bit out of place in a library, but it represents in rebus form, the name of a celebrated English dramatist. The inscription on the statue is an anagram of this name. Hidden in the conversation of the people in the drawing are the titles of two of this writer's plays. Each "balloon" supplies one of the words found in the title of each play.

What are the two titles and who is the author?

(The solution of the puzzle will be given next week).

1LB. BABY.

A baby girl, weighing only sixteen ounces, who was born on polling day, lived only seventeen hours, although cared for in a heated cucicle in a London children's hospital.

The mother, Mrs. Hunt, recorded her vote shortly before the birth.

The world's record light-weight baby, Joseph, the son of a Newcastle plasterer living in London, weighed only thirteen ounces when born nearly five months ago. He is thriving.

BLIND MAN OF 29 SEES

For The First Time Since A Baby

Twenty-nine-year-old Haydn Morgan, of Swansea, succeeded in the greatest experiment of his life one day last month in the Central London Eye Hospital.

He walked across his room.

He was unaided and did not feel his way. Blind from boyhood, he saw his way.

Morgan has no visual conception of the world yet, though a corneagrafting operation has pierced the darkness for him. He has still to be taught to see.

Morgan's sight had improved so much last week that he was able to see the walls of his room and some of the articles of furniture.

It was decided to make the experiment.

SLOW BUT SURE.

While Sister Woodrow and doctors stood by, Morgan rose from bed, wearing a transparent mask over half his face.

His first inclination was to stretch out his hands. Courageously he checked this impulse, held his arms by his sides.

Then with slow but sure steps he walked across the room to within a few inches of the wall. There he stopped, turned round, and walked slowly back.

He climbed back into bed with a smile on his face.

Morgan will never have full normal sight, but slowly and surely he is learning to distinguish objects he has never seen before.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It was a pleasure for me to go to Kandivlee last Sunday. I went there at the kind invitation of Mr. R. H. Patuck to visit the Model Industrial Home School.

The way from the station to the school leads one to the hillock on which this great "Home" of children is situated. The walk up there was indeed "bracing this winter season" as Mr. Patuck had already informed me in his letter.

I felt a great joy to meet this white-bearded gentleman Mr. Patuck, as he greeted me on my entering his home, with "Saheb-jee, Dada Sahib." And as with both his hands he pressed mine, I could see through his youthful spirit hidden behind his old age.

Children in their Home-School were quite happy. They played a few games, and gave me a few songs too. Of course, the aero-

Sister SUSHEELADEVI (aged 12 years) is the cleverest all-round girl in the Kanya Gurukul, Begumpet. She has won medals for her literary and physical feats and has swum round the Hussein Sagar Lake, about 6 miles in length.

plane passing from high above drew good deal of their attention. But after it had gone away they were their own selves once more.

And when Mr. Patuck asked me to give them a talk—what do you think, I told them? Those very favourite words of mine: Be happy and keep smiling always. I hope neither you have forgotten them, nor will ever they? Well, this much will do for the present..... Yes, of course. I must express my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Patuck and his children for all this.

* * * *

PERHAPS A SPECIAL TALENT NEEDS WISE DIRECTION

Many parents wrongly believe they have a problem on their hands that will be difficult to handle when they discover that one of their children has quite decidedly different inclinations and tastes from any of the others. A boy may seem strangely indifferent to his regular school work or the tasks he is asked to do about the home, and he may be continually dabbling in work that is not what his parents wish him to do. The mother wonders that one of her brood can be so different from the other children and still be quite wholly normal.

* * * *

While Tom and Jean and Dick and Madge ran about their play or took up their studies with as much zest as the usual run of children, Paul was continually asking to go to the woods or lying out under the trees in the yard with his eyes turned upward and to all intents and purposes just gazing and day dreaming. But Paul's mother was alert. She watched him closely and when he told her he loved to hear the pine tree make its special kind of rustling music and to listen to the noisy cottonwood, she detected the boy's love of nature. She never commented derogatorially about the lad's apparent lack of interest in the play yard activity. She realized he was making a special thought world for himself where his imagination found joy in wandering. In the home at leisure hour times she mentioned that Paul had figured out some lovely ideas about what the trees try to say and she asked him to draw—which she was amazed to find he did well—the stark outlines of various trees as they appear without their greenery. She praised his accurate knowledge of each tree, whether standing bare as in winter or leaf-clothed as in summer. The other children in the house-hold began to appreciate their brother's special knowledge along this line and what might have been dubbed "queerness" by them all was recognized as a valuable talent.

No one laughed when Paul vowed that stars and sky and trees and winds spoke to humans in their own language. The stars twinkled their messages, the sky sometimes thundered and flashed its say-so, the trees rustled or sighed or pined, and the winds breathed a soft whisper or thundered a howling rebuke. When books began to appear in the home on trees and nature lore, Paul was able to draw all the children into a fair appreciation of what seemed to come to him naturally from a secret source that was his special own.

* * * *

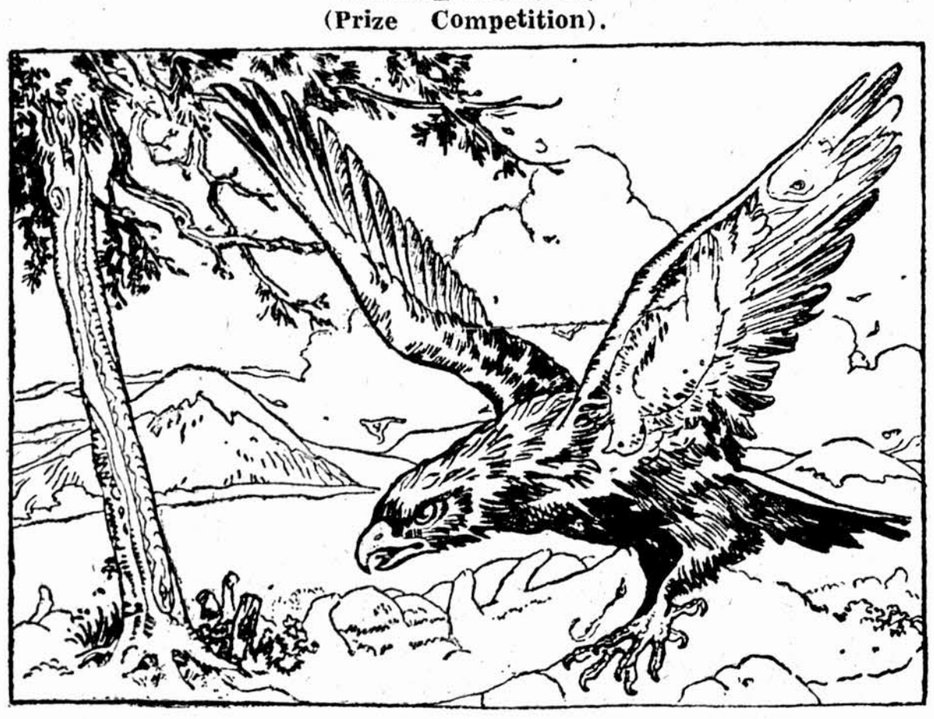
In another home when the small daughter of the house began mimicking everyone she came in contact with, making it seem a crude sport at times, her discerning mother began to train her to act out characterizations of book people and stage celebrities. The little miss was as happy as could be, and rightful praise was awarded her when her portrayal of movements and special traits of some other person were mimicked so as to be quickly recognizable. The child was never made to feel that she was queer. Neither did her parents look upon her as some unusual genius. Her natural talent was simply guided in a wholesome direction, and thus developed into an entertaining rather than an unpleasant one.

* * * *

One may be quite certain that any child with a decided talent will somehow, and in someway, make use of it someday. However, if we, as parents, recognize this talent and provide means for its normal expression in the daily life of the home, the child will grow naturally and freely in his ability to use his talent. He will have neither an exaggerated opinion of his own ability nor a sense of frustration in its expression. Its use will bring joy to himself and to others.

* * * *

PUZZLE PICTURE.
(Prize Competition).



This eagle is out looking for prey. Hiding from him are a snake, a weasel, a partridge, a fox, a rabbit, a lamb and a stoat. See if you can discover them all by turning the picture round all ways.

Let the boys and girls studying upto Matric mark them with the crosses and send their attempts directly to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, to reach him within a fortnight from to-day. Please do not forget to mention your age and class of studies.

Those enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number, and the others have to enclose a one-anna stamp as entry-fee. Children of the same household, neighbourhood or class can send in their entries under one cover. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

These youngsters like to make friends with each other: How would you ever like to be chums with such a poodle, doodle..... puh?

TONGUE TWISTERS.

See how quickly you can say the following:—

Six thick feet.
Wrong words wriggle.
Grey geese grow.

AMUSING DRAWINGS

Here is a game for a number of players. The players sit round a table, and each player is given a sheet of paper and a pencil. The idea of the game is to draw a face from eight egg shapes. After drawing the first egg shape, the players exchange sheets of paper, another egg shape is drawn, papers exchanged and so on. These egg shapes can be made in outline or solid black. Finally, each player is allowed to add six lines to complete the drawing. Then compare these amusing faces.

* * * *

A STRING TRICK

A little practice will enable you to show this clever string trick. Cut two pieces of string, each piece about twelve inches long. Double them over, holding the first loop between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, and the second loop between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. Raise the right hand and place the right loop over the left loop. Do not make a knot, but simply overlap the loops.

Then take three large beads. Thread one bead, and 'force' it over the loops, keeping them in position. Thread the other two beads, one on either end of the string.

Place the beads and string flat upon the table. Take the 'top' left string and pass it to the right. Then take the 'top' right string and pass it to the left.

Now you are ready to show the trick. Ask a friend to hold the strings in the left and right hands. Take the beads in both hands, and ask your friend to pull on the strings with his two hands. He will leave the beads in your hands, whilst the string becomes taut in his own.

* * * *

DID YOU KNOW THIS?

We regard butterflies as far too fragile for any but the dantiest of duties in the insect world. Yet many of the Painted Lady Butterflies we see in this country have migrated from Africa, visiting va-

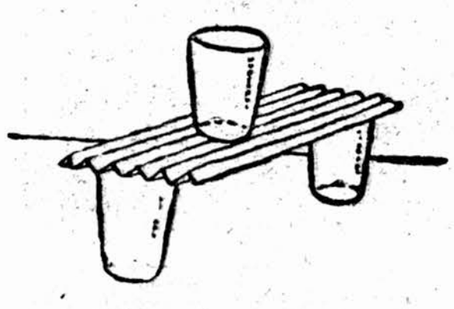
rious countries and crossing huge stretches of ocean. Large swarms leave Africa owing to food shortage, and were it not for these visitors the Painted Lady would seldom be seen in Britain.

* * * *

MYSTERIOUS IMAGES.

No one seems able to solve the mystery of the numerous stone images on Easter Island, in the Pacific Ocean. Some scientists believe them to be images of old-time gods, while others think they represent chieftains. Their age is estimated to be between 2,500 and 5,000 years.

A GOOD TRICK.



You can perform this table-trick with three glasses and a sheet of paper.

Place the paper across two of the glasses and challenge anyone to place the third glass, so that the paper will support it.

It seems impossible. Does it not? —Well!

Simply take the paper and pleat it. This will greatly strengthen the paper so that it will easily hold the weight of the third glass.

ALL SPARROWS ARE FINCHES.

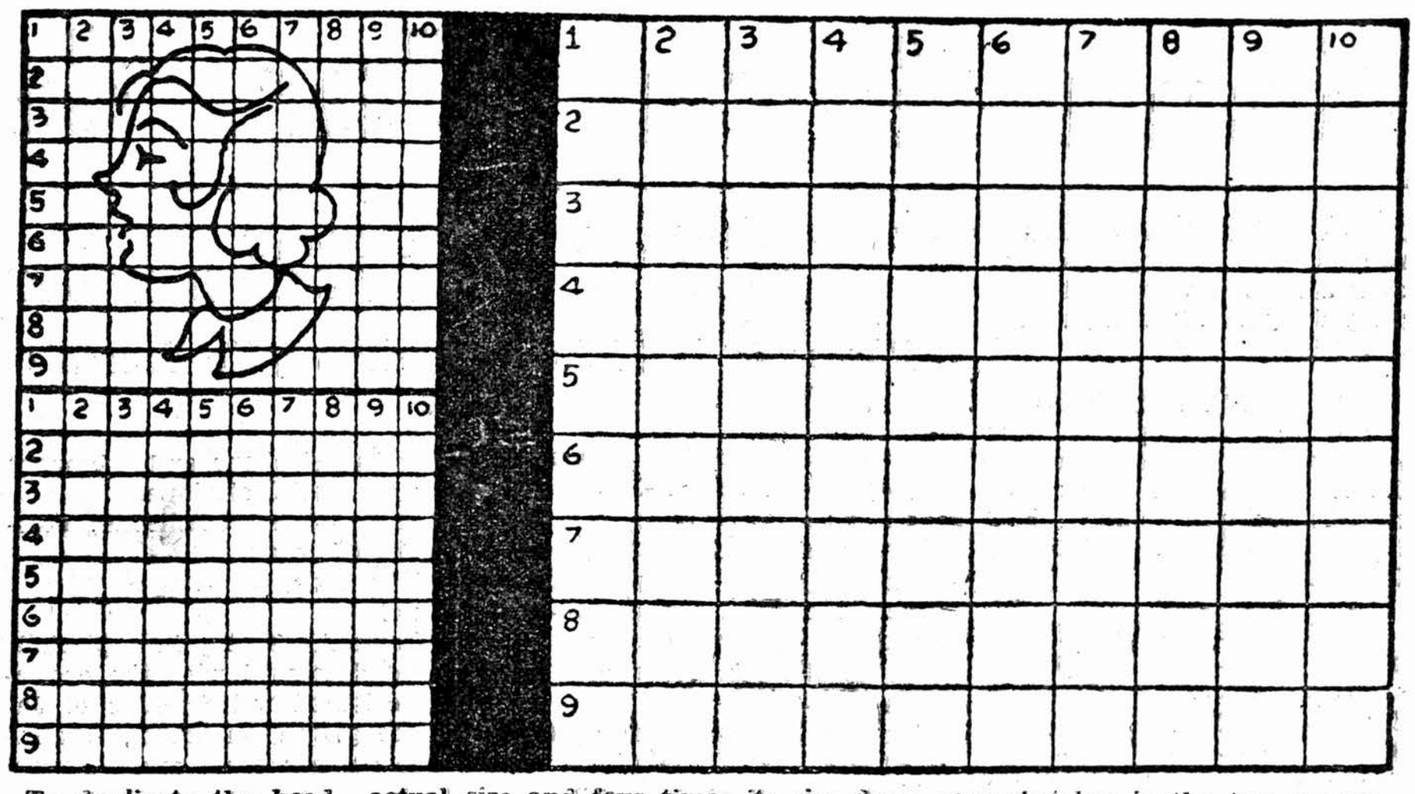
How many kinds of sparrow are there? Perhaps you would include the hedge-sparrow. You would be wrong, for the hedge-sparrow does not belong to the great finch family, of which all sparrows are members.

We have only two kinds of sparrow, the house-sparrow and the tree-sparrow. The house-sparrow everybody knows, but the tree-sparrow is not so common. It is smaller and has brown plumage, and a neat white collar around its throat.

* * * *

MORE LEANING TOWERS.

Though not so famous as that of Pisa, the leaning towers of Bologna are much older. One, three hundred and twenty feet high, is four feet out of true, while another, only half finished, is eight feet out of perpendicular. They date from the twelfth century.



To duplicate the head actual size and four times its size draw your sketches in the two groups of empty squares. Make sure your lines cut the squares just as they do in the original.

LARGEST BLOCK OF STONE.

The largest building stone ever hewn by man lies half buried in rubbish at Baalbeck, in Syria.

This huge stone block is perhaps the greatest triumph of the ancient masons. It is a 60 ft. block, and is perfectly squared, despite its size.

Baalbeck is famous for its temples, many of which were built with huge stone blocks.

* * * *

MISSING LETTERS

Replace each dash with a letter, and you will read the word according to the clues given.

1.—A—An animal.
2.—A—Head covering.
3. T— —. A number.
4.— — -- Day, A day in the week.
5. Ju— —. A month of the year. (Sent by Bro. K. V. Rama Iyer).

* * * *

AND A FEW MORE

6. P—P—R. Writing Material.
7.—OME— — —N—TE A fruit.
8. La — — — —Fi— —E—: A vegetable.
9. — —PB—AR—. Furniture Piece.
10. BA— — —IN—O—. A Game.

(Sent by Bro. Rustom D. R. Wadia)

* * * *

SOME RIDDLES

1. When is a teapot like a kitten?
2. If I buy four plums for a penny, and give one away, why am I like a telescope?
3. Why is an egg like a colt?
4. Why is a ledger like a sculptor's studio?
5. When is a schoolmaster like a man with one eye?
6. Why is the letter A like honeysuckle?
7. Why is a hungry man like a willing martyr?
8. What is that which lives in winter, dies in summer, and lives with its roots upwards?
9. What number, by subtracting one, becomes a stronghold?
10. If you ate a postmaster, what time would it be?"

(Sent by Bro. M. Jacob).

* * * *

ANSWERS

The following are the answers to the puzzles and riddles given above. Just compare how many of them you could solve by yourself.

Puzzles: 1. Rat. 2. Cap. 3. Ten, 4, Sunday, 5, July, 6, Paper, 7, Pomegranate. 8. Ladies Finger, 9, Cup Board 10, Badminton.

Riddles: 1. When your teasin' it —tea's in it. 2. Because I make a far-thing present. 3. Because it is not fit for use until it is broken. 4. Because it is full of figures. 5. When he has a vacancy for a pupil. B. Because a B follows it. 7. Because he is ready to go to the steak (stake). 8. An icicle. 9. Fort.y. 10, 8 p.m,—Ate P.M.

* * * *

PRIZE WINNERS.

Prizes for the colouring competition have been awarded to the following:—

Sisters Sharmista Devi (Baroda) and Parvati Behn (Ahmedabad) and Brothers Adhav (Jalgaon) and Nurnabi (Bombay).

Sister Ratna Bai (Hyderabad, Deccan) also sent us a very beautiful piece of work, for which she deserves our hearty congratulations. All the same, we should say that she ought not to have enlarged the picture, but sent to us the original one coloured as demanded. Anyway she must be encouraged, so a prize packet will be despatched to her.

To others also the prizes have been sent. We shall be obliged if their receipt is acknowledged at the earliest convenience.

The result of the children's photographs competition will be announced next Sunday. Another competition, however, has been set this time, and we trust many children will take part in it, as it is very easy.

* * * *

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Who have not yet joined the Children's Association? And why have they delayed?

Children of any caste, creed, colour or sex can join this Association by merely filling up a form and sending in a small fee, which is to be paid once only for always.

Those under 12 years can become Members, and boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can enrol themselves as Companions. Elders also can join the Association to help it.

Please send for fuller particulars and the form, mentioning your age and full address, and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Those who wish to have a specimen copy of "Pushpa"—the Children's Own Paper to be started by us early in January should send us one and a half anna's stamps.

Kindly send all your communications directly to the following address:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

STUDENTS OF KANYA GURUKUL, AT BEGUMPET (Nizam's Dominions), PRACTISING "PRANAYAM" AND PRAYER AFTER BATH.

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J12

News From Far & Near

130—AND STILL WORKING

Ivan Tishkin, a cooper, at Sadovaya, a Balkan village, is still working daily at his trade at the age of 130.

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I claim to have imported from America the saying that a specialist is a man who keeps on learning more and more about less and less.—Mr. Alfred Noyes, at Oxford.

RUSKIN'S WARNING

In a letter written to Miss Corlass, Ruskin wrote:—

"Don't let any child you have to do with write poetry. If it does, call it a fool and throw the verses into a fire without reading them."

CHIMPANZEE ACTOR.

Jiggs, has become one of Hollywood's well-paid film stars. Under new contract he will earn £130—£70 for upkeep and £60 for two trainers—for every week's film work.

A LAUGHTER CLUB.

With weekly meetings to promote the spread of laughter and gaiety, a club has been formed in Prague. Its members pledge themselves to tell or play one joke a day. Membership is free, but one indispensable qualification is the ability to sing or whistle the song of the cuckoo, the club's official anthem.

INCREASING SOUTH AFRICA'S AIR FORCE

A five-year programme of big extensions of Air Force resources has been begun by the South African Government.

The programme aims at an establishment of 3,000 air mechanics, of whom about 1,300 will be in the permanent force, and the balance on reserve; 1,000 pilots, of whom 100 to 150 will be in the permanent force and the others on the reserve and 250 machines.

EGYPT'S TEAMS FOR 1936 OLYMPIAD

Egypt is sending 50 sportsmen to take part in the Olympic Games in 1936. They will compete in heavy and light athletic events, in swimming. fencing, football and basket ball. H. E. Mohammed Taher Pascha, member of the International Olympic Committee for Egypt, has been staying in Berlin to arrange for the accommodation of his country's team there next year. Three houses in the Olympic Village near the German capital have been reserved for this purpose.

INTERNATIONAL EPICUREANS HOLD BANQUET

Pheasants At £3 3s. Each—Merely To Decorate Table

The most elaborate, expensive and epicurean dinner of the year was held in London last month.

It was savoured, appraised, eaten, and appreciated by the most critical diners in the world—proprietors of famous hotels in all parts of the world and their wives.

A dozen executives of the Carlton Hotel, where the dinner was held, sat daily in conference for three weeks before the seventy guests sat down.

BROUGHT BY AIRPLANE.

This is what they ate:—

Hors d'oeuvres.—Thirty varieties including pate de foie gras and confection which could not be recognised as strips of English bacon and sausage.

Caviare—ordered from Strasbourg by telephone and brought over by special airplane.

Oysters—from Colchester, costing 1s. 6d. each.

Clear Soup.

Sole.

Pheasant.—Shot in Norfolk, served decorated with the exotically coloured tail feathers of Japanese golden pheasants, costing three guineas each, and bought solely to improve the appearance of the dish.

Lamb.—Four-months-old lamb from Somerset, selected by the hotel's butchers in its native village.

ICED PINEAPPLE.

The courses did not look so simple on the menu—they had long, poetic French names.—"News Chronicle."

Economy: Aunt Matilda does gymnastics in order to save light.

CYCLISTS' PATHS IN GERMANY

A number of German cities have already constructed, or are about to construct special paths for cyclists. Magdeburg already possesses 250 miles of such paths, Berlin has 190 miles, Hamburg 60 miles and Cologne 50. Krefeld, Nuremberg and Dessau have already provided these special cyclists' paths.

INTERNATIONAL RIDING TOURNAMENT

Germany Hall, the new Olympic Sports Hall in Berlin accommodating 20,000 people and regarded as the largest hall of its kind in Europe, will be the venue of the annual International Riding Tournament held in conjunction with the "Green Week", Germany's national agricultural exhibition, from January 24 to February 2, 1936.

500 YEARS OF HORSE RACING IN MUNICH

The 500th anniversary of horse racing will be celebrated in Munich next summer. An International Race Week will be inaugurated on July 15 with the opening of the exhibition "Horse and Hunt in Art." The actual commemoration ceremonies will begin on July 18 when a pageant "500 Years of Munich Horse Racing" will be presented. An International Trotting Race will be run on July 19. The famous "Brown Ribbon of Germany" Meeting takes place on July 26.

BY TUNNEL TO MARSEILLES

It is possible that one day all ships trafficking between the North Sea and Mediterranean will travel through France! At an estimated cost of £12,000,000, vast improvements are to-day being carried out in the harbour of Marseilles, which is France's foremost and most flourishing port. These extensions include a giant new concrete basin, designed to accommodate ships with a maximum draught of over 40 ft., and a huge concrete breakwater one and a-half miles long. Marseilles which handles a net ship tonnage of 33,000,000 tons a year, is intent on acting as the distribution centre for one-tenth of the world's population.

Efforts are being made, too to afford anchorage to large ships in that inland lake, the Etang de Berre, considered by Napolean to be the queen of natural harbours. It is linked with Marseilles by the Rove Tunnel, which extends for four miles through rock and is 72ft. wide. Step by step France plans to advance her inland sea route. Already barges of 600 tons cargo capacity are winding their way down canals from Northern Europe to the Rove Tunnel, and passing out into the Mediterranean.

SALESMAN AT 104

James Miles is 104 years old—105 next March—but he has just opened up a new line of business. He has become a travelling salesman.

I saw him in action here to-day, (writes a Hampshire correspon- in the "News Chronicle."

He told me that, as head of a small firm of ladder-makers at Freemantle, he had decided to tour the villages of Hampshire and Wiltshire to make them "ladder conscious."

JUST A REST.

"I may be a centenarian, but I'm a business man first, last, and all the time," said Mr. Miles, his bright eyes twinkling.

"How do I like being a traveller? Well, its a restful change after making ladders all over England.

"If all the ladders I have made were placed end to end they would girdle the world."

James Miles is making a success of his new job. When his car, piled with his samples, was driven by his chauffeur out of Hamble, he had a big crop of orders.

WITNESS EATS GLASS

To Prove It Harmless

To support his testimony that a small amount of glass can be eaten without danger, Dr. Mosby G. Perrow, Director of Public Welfare Lynchburg (Vancouver) calmly chewed and swallowed a fragment of plate grass before astonished jurors and spectators in Corporaton Court.

He had been called as a defence witness yesterday in a suit for dols. 5,000 damages brought by Mrs. Bertie C. Conn against the W. T. Grant Co., Inc. Mrs. Conn contended she had swallowed fragments of glass while eating peanuts purchased from the company's store here, and had suffered injury.

The physician testified that some of the harder glass used in chemical laboratories might prove harmful to diners, but that the usual sort can be chewed and swallowed without injury.

The defendant company won the jury's verdict.

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Mrs. K. M. Devi, SAGUNA, BENGAL.

SUN-SPOT CYCLE & ITS EFFECTS ON EARTH

(Continued from page 12)

photographing the disturbances in the neighbourhood of these dark spots at different layers. Just as cyclones and tornadoes disturb the earth's atmosphere, similarly the sun's atmosphere in the neighbourhood of these dark spots is torn by gigantic whirls and spiral vertices. On analysing the light emitted from the interior of these vertices, it was found that they were the centres of powerful electromagnetic forces. No satisfactory explanation for the origin of these whirls is at hand. The explanation at present advanced for their cause is as folfows. The sun like the earth rotates on its axis from west to east, in about 25 days near the solar equator, but this period goes on increasing as we go towards higher latitudes. For example in the latitude of 35 degrees, the rotation is completed in 27 days, whereas in the latitude of 60 degrees this period attains the value of one month. The girdle of the atmosphere is also rotating along with the main body (the sun). But the lag in the rotation of the sun's outer atmosphere at higher latitudes must produce a drag upon the circulating atmosphere in the regions of lower latitude and this gives rise to the spiral whirls which tear away the sun's atmosphere.

The question that now crops up is, as to why the cycle should be of eleven years only. From a consideration of the gravitational or electrical effects of planets which revolve round the sun, various investigators have attempted to find the cause of these periodic dissurbances in the sun. And even though in some cases, coincident periods in certain planetary phenomena have been found to agree fairly well with the solar cycle, still the exact nature of the problem is yet obscure. Astrophysicists are inclined to search for the source of disturbance in the sun itself rather than outside it.

SUNSPOTS AND TERRESTRIAL AFFAIRS

Though at an enormous distance from the earth, the sun exerts a tremendous influence on the earthly affairs. The streams of radiation emitted by the sun have been found to vary both in magnitude and character with such cyclic changes in the sun. As such, it has been proved that the sun emits more heat at sunspot maximum than at sunspot minimum. Surprisingly, however, the temperature of the earth at sunspot maximum is found to be lower than that at the sunspot minimum. The paradox can be very easily explained if we bear in mind the fact that, the greater percentage of heat emitted at the sunspot maximum, causes greater evaporation over oceans, which results in greater cloudiness and rainfall and consequently a lowering of the earth's temperature though actually the sunspots are maximum.

It is the heat emitted by the sun which in conjunction with other factors causes evaporation, reprecipitation and the major migration of atmospheric currents in the planetary winds which are the causes of secondary disturbances such as the cyclones or anticyclones. The changes in the Barometric pressure also depend upon the solar changes. A study of the relation existing between the rainfall and sunspots cycle clearly showed that the average rainfall increases with the sunspot number. Hence the changes in the sun have a tremendous influence on the weather on the earth.

Going a step forward can we not say that vegetation, yield of crops and agriculture which directly depend for their growth on the weather are also indirectly influenced by the cyclic changes in the sun? Thus the study of astronomy is indirectly concerned with the products of a country. On the strength of this conclusion, one would make bold to say that the economic conditions which depend upon agriculture and vegetation, would be influenced by the changes that take place in the extraterrestrial bodies. To put it in a nut-shell, the science of astronomy appears to be a factor which determines the economic cycles. To some, this mode of thinking would appear to be a far-fetched one. But time alone can clear off the ashes of ignorance under which glow the embers of 'Truth.'

There is no place for 'astronomy' in the mind of a non-fatalist who considers this science as based on the shaky foundation of speculations. To him the very idea of reading or foretelling the future life of a person from the influence which these stars in the heavens exert on the incidents in human life, appears to be ridiculous. But from the preceding considerations we have seen that the sun affects the weather and precipitation which fact leads us to conclude that the science of astronomy is indirectly concerned with vegetation and agriculture and hence ultimately is an obscure factor determining the economic cycle. It is easy to see how difficult it is to supplement this apparently speculatory statement by facts and figures. Because, besides the influence exerted by the solar cycle, there are many a factor such as extension of credit, government legislation, etc. which are directly responsible for masking any natural correspondence that may exist between the solar cycle and the economic cycle. Mr. Lawrence and V. Murton, editor of "Food Indices" have compared certain indices of business and the solar changes from which they suggest that business may be expected to flourish when the sunspots are minimum. They have further observed that four out of the last five major business depressions have followed in the wake of a sunspot maximum.

SOLAR CYCLE AND BIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR

The most convincing evidence of the effect of solar cycle on Biological behaviour is exhibited in the growth of long-lived trees. If we examine a cross section of a tree trunk under miscroscope, concentric rings with spaces between censentive rings gradually decreasing and increasing throughout the life time of the tree would be observed, the total number of rings however representing the age of the tree. Since 1914 Dr. Douglas, director of Steward Observatory, Arizona, has worked on the problem of tracing the eleven year cycle in the annual rings in the tree trunks of different woods. From observations of about 500 trees covering a period of three thousand years or more Dr. Douglas has been able to point out intervals between periods of favourable growth, which corresponds either to the eleven year sunspot cycle or its multiples. It appears that the growth of trees will be a more accurate and sensitive recorder of the relationship between solar radiation and vegetation than the record of rainfall alone. Because besides rainfall, other factors such as temperature, sunshine, quality of the incident light, percentage of ultra-violet rays in the incident radiation, etc., are as essential as the former for vegetation. Every one knows that a plant allowed to grow in darkness is stunted in growth like the inhabitants of the poles, where sunshine is very rare and of a very short duration. Marked changes in response of vegetation to varying amounts of ultra-violet radiation have been observed by the experimenters. Naturally as the strength of the ultra-violet radiation from the sun rises with increasing sunspots it follows as a consequence, that vegetation will depend upon the solar changes.

Turning our attention to the effects of solar cycle on the pelts of the fur-bearing animals we clearly see from the observations made during the period 1850 to 1900, that nearly every maximum number of pelts from different fur-bearing animals has occurred when the sunspots are a minimum. And here again, is an instance of the great part which astronomy plays in the life of these fur-bearing animals. Luckily, however, the poor creatures are totally ignorant about this fact (and hence in bliss!), otherwise like their masters (the rational animals) they would have gone mad aftfer the columns specially reserved for astronomy of week'y papers, in the hope (false) of getting a preintimation of the incidents that are in store for them.

ULTIMATE CAUSES

What are the ultimate causes for the recurrence of more or less definite periods or cycles in epidemics? One may be tempted to look for these causes in the changes in the solar cycle. Of course such a search may lead to no definite solution. Groping as we are, in the darkness of ignorance, the flame of research now in progress can alone guide to our destination—the Truth. In the conference of cycles held at Washington Dr. White presented a plan to the leading research councils of agriculture and medicine for the extended study of the cycle of the disease-parasites. Recent researches, still in progress, give us sufficient grounds for believing in the importancé of radiations in different frequencies upon the behaviour and growth of cells. Just as certain species of trees are found to be much more sensitive to changes in the solar cycle, so also it is hoped that we may come across certain biological species which may be found to be sensitive to the kinds of incident radiations and hence to the solar changes.

Now that we have let loose our power of imagination and followed it to soar high up in the domain of speculations, let us push our conjectures (though not altogether without any basis) still further. Modern science has advanced so far as to show the dependence of temperaments and moods upon the secretions of the sensitive ductless glands in human body. A day may dawn which will announce the dependence of these ductless glands on the quality of radiation incident on them. If that is done, well, then we will cease to be masters of our moods and will take our allotted moods from the incident radiations. And when the quality of this radiation changes, we will also be required to change on moods like certain birds changing their colours with seasons. One need not be surprised if it is proved some day that the psychology of human race passes through periods of optimism and pessimism or depression in some way depending upon changes in our terresrtial environment whose origin may be outside our earth.

Such are the results of this "Endless Quest" The ardent desire of the scientist, for the search of (the hard) 'Truth' sometimes leads him straight in the field of speculation from which many a time crop up strange facts quite unpleasant and unpalatable to his brethren who despondently cry out "Ignorance is Bliss."

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It hardens and firms the gums—gives them a healthy pink colour.

Makes it so pleasant to use—leaves the mouth so clean, refreshed.

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Why not begin today to make your teeth more attractive—whiter, brighter? Use Listerine Tooth Paste for the next 30 days. See how it swiftly erases all stains, and unsightly discolourations. See how much healthier your gums are. Experience for yourself the mouth freshness and invigouration that only Listerine Tooth Paste can give.

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HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
TIRUTTANI, (S INDIA).

,'Mr Gyani's Aryan Myth"

army of gods": the word "agni" may be an epithet of an Aryan king. "Yaj" means to worship, to pay homage as well as to sacrifice. Here again the translator has got the liberty to select any one of the three meanings. The word "antariksha" has now become fixed up in the meaning of sky. But originally it meant "the land between two" (rivers, lands, heaven and earth). When nearly every word has got more than one meaning it will be waste of time to give the translation of the hymns cited by Mr. Gyani. If I have identified certain words of the Rigved as referring to the countries and the cities, it is based on historical data contained in the Rigved which will be revealed in articles to be contributed in the Illustrated Weekly. In those articles I discuss in detail my identification of the Rigvedic cities and countries with those of the western lands. Since Mr. Gyani has shown his knowledge of Paanini grammar on the word "Tatur," I am going to discuss it here in detail.

Mr. Gyani Applies His Sanskrit Grammar To Egyptian Words

Mr. Gyani has spent more than two columns on the words "Ta-Tur" and "Ta-Tur-Vani." He thinks that these words are of Sanskrit origin. For such an assumption he has not given proper grounds. They can no doubt be derived from the Sanskrit roots. With the help of Sanskrit Dhaatu-paatha and the Vedic grammar the Arya-samajists have already done miracles by showing all the modern discoveries containing in the Vedic hymns. Sanskrit scholars have never been behind them when they took up the issue of explaining a good number of Egypto-Sumerian words with the help of their crude grammatical instruments. In the seventh and the eighth articles of the series I have already thrown light on the Egypto-Sumerian words G'U and U'G. Let Mr. Gyani consult the grammar of Sanskrit and see where his grammarians of the past ages stand. We must ring out the old and ring in the new.

Ta and Da these two words were used by Egypto-Sumerians for denoting the land. Thus the land of moon god Sin was termed "Sin-Da," and that of the tribe Paara and Dara as "Paara-Da" and "Dara-Da" respectively. Since I shall discuss this point in detail in some of the articles of the series, I shall request Mr. Gyani to discuss the issue and wait a little while. When the Rebu or Ribhu people settled down in Egypt they were termed "Tur-sau" i.e. the People of Tur land i.e. countries around the Agean sea. This is the general name used in Egyptian for the mediterranean people. When these people conquered Northern Babylonia they gave the name to the city of Hit and the country around it as "Ta-Tur" which has been read by the Sumerian scholars as Tatuli or Taturi. I am thankful to Mr. Gyani for pointing me out that the words "Tatur-I" and "Ta-Tur-Vani" are used in the Rigvedic texts as adjectives of Indra. In Sumerian language "I" is used in the sense of "most exalted," and in the Egyptian "Bani" refers to a phallic-god the symbol of Sun. Thus "Tatur-i" and "Tatur-vani" may be translated as most exalted Lord of "Tatur" ("Hitt" country) and Sun of "Tatur" (Hitt country) respectively. Egyptian "Benn" denoting a light-god frequently occurs in the Rigveda as "Vena." The word "Ben-Ben" denoting god Shiva as the stone symbolic of the Sun-god is still in the mouth of the Northern Indians and can be heard every day in the Vishva-naatha temple of Benares in the form of "Bam-Bam Mahadeva."

(Continued from page 11)

So are enormous number of Sumerian as well as Egyptian words current in the local speech of the Indian people. In time this issue also will be taken up with a view to show how futile and foolish is the method of Paanini and Yaaska grammarians to explain every ancient word with Sanskrit roots though it may be belonging even to a different Aryan dialect.

The Egyptian word "Bet" (see Budge, p. 226) means house, place, original home, the old house, the throne of gold. As far as the meaning 'throne' is concerned it is denoted by the Sanskrit word "Pitha." In Hindi for the old place the word "Bhit," Bhaat, etc. are used. When we find "viti" in the Rigveda we have to see whether it is Egyptian or Sumerian in its origin. If it is an Egypto-Sumerian word in that case "Tur-Viit-I" will mean a person living in the place or the country of Tur. Thus Tur Viitaye "Dashuse" will mean an "yajamaana" of the country of Tur. Similarly "Tur-viitaye Vayyaaya" will mean Vayya of Tur lands.

Egypto-Sumerian Contribution To Tur

When Mr. Gyani has entered into the discussion regarding the item "Tur" he cannot stop only on "Ta-tur-i" or "Ta-Tur-Vani." The same applies to me. If I have taken the bold step of rejecting the old Dhaatu-paatha and the grammars of Paanini and Yaaska as far as the origins of the old Sanskrit words are concerned, I have to perform still more difficult task.

"Turii":—According to Apte it refers to "The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof." (See English-Sanskrit-Dictionary, Art. Turii). By changing R into L, the word "Turi" becomes "Tuli" which means "A painter's brush" (see, Apte). Similar is the meaning of the words Tula, Tuli, Tulika, etc. These words have got their origin in the Egyptian word "Tur" which means, according to Budge "Willow, read, etc." (See Budge, Art. Tur, p. 825).

"Tur-aayana":—According to Apte Tur-aayana means "A kind of sacrifice." Here "Tur" again is an Egyptian element referring to "A holy sacrificial cake." (See Budge "Tur," p. 825). "Ay-Ana" means in Sanskrit "A particular period in the year for the performance of particular sacrificial or other religious works; Name of certain sacrificial performances" (See Apte, Ayana). But when Ay-Ana refers to "The sun's passage, north and south of the equator—8 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another" (see Apte) it is a Sumerian word. The Sanskrit roots Ay, Aj, I are interconnected with the Sumerian "E" No. 3 (see Gadd's Sumerian Reading Book, p. 181) meaning "to rise, go up, go out." According to Apte in Sanskrit 'I' means "to go to or towards, come to or near, to spring from, come or arise from, etc." The Sumerian E was pronounced as "Ya," Ay, EA, etc. This point I shall discuss in my Sumero-Sanskrit-Dictionary which is under preparation. As far as 'An' is concerned it, as a proper name, denoted "the god of heaven" (see Gadd's SRB. p. 178). Thus the going of Sun E-AN has become sanskritised as "Ay-Ana." E2 in Sumerian means "house, temple, etc." (see Gadd, SRB. E2, p. 181). This meaning appears to me at the back of the word "Tur-Aayana" meaning a kind of sacrifice.

"Tur-aa-saaha":—According to Apte Turaa-saaha is the proper name of Indra. Is "Saaha" an Indian word? No. In Egyptian "Saah" refers to the idea of (1) royal rank and dignity, (2) the form of a man that exists in heaven, the spirit-body, (3) the divine spirit-body, the god of all spirits, etc. (see Budge, p. 646). "Shaastaa" of Sanskrit meaning chief-officer, governor, etc. is the same as Egyptian "Saashat" denoting chief officer, inspector, etc. (See Budge, Art. Saashat, p. 646). Thus the Rigvedic epithet of Indra 'Turaasaaha" is an Egyptian word denoting an Aryan king who after his death became deified and worshipped by the people.

"Tur-IIYA"—According to Apte it has also got meaning "the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit." (See Apte, Art. Turiiya Turiiyan). It is a Sanskrised form of the Egypto-Sumerian word "Tud-EA" meaning to be with or like the God EA, the creator of the human beings. For details see Budge, Art. "Tut" meaning "to be like someone or something, to resemble, like, alike, just as, even as" (p. 826). As far as "EA" is concerned he is Brahman of the Sumerian mythology. Dr. Langdon, the Professor of the Sumerian Language at the University of Oxford and the well-known author of the Sumarian Grammar and the Semitic Mythology writes thus:—

"Ea is the Sumerian patron of arts and philosophy, and his cult as Eridu represents one of the two great schools of Sumerian and Babylonian theology. Here they taught the philosophy borrowed by Ionian philosophers, namely that all things emanated from water, and came into existence by the creative word, Mummu of Ea. To him the Sumerians of the Eridu school attributed the creation of man from clay, 'Lord of mankind, whose hand fashioned man.' One of their myths has this version. The gods created Heaven and Earth, and all creatures with the breath of life, and then the god Ningikug (equal to Ea) created two small creatures whom among living creatures he made most glorious.....Ea was the god of all mystic learning and the Mummu or creative Word, Logos, which made all things, and fashioned the things begotten."

(Semitic Mythology, pp. 103-4).

The Origin Of Root "Tri"

Mr. Gyani thinks that the word "Tatur" may be derived from the Sanskrit root "Tri" meaning "to overpower or to destroy." He has not gone further into the details regarding the original home of this root. If he cares he can look up the Egyptian dictionary and will find the root "Ter" meaning to destroy, to wipe out, to efface, to obliterate, etc. (See Budge, p. 840). Sumerians used to pronounce it as "Tar." According to Delitzsch "Tar" means "scheiden, spalten, zerreissen." (See Sumerisches Glossar, Art. "Tar") i.e. to cut into pieces, to destroy, to divide, etc. When we carefully analyse the Egypto-Sumerian roots "Ter" and "Tar" we are led to the conclusion that these roots have been sanskritised under the forms Tad, Tri, Dri, etc. If "Tur" group of the Sanskrit words have their origin in the languages spoken by Egypto-Sumerian people we have no business to misinterpret Rigvedic words belonging to "circa" 1500-2000 B.C. with the grammar of "circa" 600-300 B.C.

Mr. Gyani's Method Of Writing

His article is full of passages like "The learned Doctor in his own queer way," "I propose to expose the learned Doctor's utter ignorance," "These words from the pen of Sir John Marshall clearly expose the irrelevancy of Dr. Pran Nath's remark," "A critical perusal of the Doctor's first article in the light of the afore-mentioned facts, will clearly show how the learned gentleman lost sight of the truth in his excessive enthusiasm for bringing something unheard of before the world. Perhaps reclining in his easy chair....."

Will Mr. Gyani elucidate the connection of these remarks with the issue in question? It may be noted that when one's position is inherently weak and one is at a loss to find a proper argument in support of one's stand-point, one generally resorts to such remarks which are highly undesirable in learned articles and which never take us an inch nearer the real solution of the intricate problems before us.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Judge (traffic court): "I'll let you off with a fine this time, but another day I'll send you to jail."

Driver: "Sort of a weather-forecast sentence, eh, Judge?"

Judge: "What do you mean by that?"

"Driver: "Fine to-day—cooler to-morrow."

* * * *

Flannigan met with an accident, but the next day managed to crawl to work.

"Arrah, why didn't ye stay home for a week or two?" said Flinnigan. "Worrn't ye carryin' an accident policy—"

"I wor not—bad cess to me carelessness!" said Flannigan. "I had left it home in me bureau drawer."

* * * *

She: "If you don't like this country, why don't you go back to where you came from?"

"He: "I can't."

She: "Why not?"

He: "I'm an Indian."

* * * *

Jock: "Will ye marry me, Jean?"

Jean: "Och, awa, Jock! Ye dinna mean it, ah ken. The morn ye'll be regrettin' ha'e'in' asked me."

Jock: "Div ye no' see, that's hoo ah'm askin' ye? Ye understan' me sae weel!"

* * * *

The new maid was talking about her various relations.

"Yes, mum," she said, "my sister and me ain't no more alike than if we wasn't us; and she's just as different as me, only the other way!"

* * * *

A Southern Negro minister who was given to the use of big words and complicated discourse was waited upon by a church committee and told that his style of preaching was not all that could be desired.

"Don't I argify and sputify?" inquired the minister.

"Yes, yo' done argify and sputify," said a member of the committee, "but yo' don't show wherein."

"And where did you say he hit you ma'am?"

Rastus—Sambo, what business is you-all in now?

Sambo—Ize in de minin' business.

Rastus—Yo' don't say. What kind of minin'?

Sambo—Kalsominin'.

* * * *

At the parish council the vicar and the butcher became involved in an argument. Finally the latter lost his temper.

"If I 'ad you in my sausage machine I'd make mincemeat of you—that's what I'd do," he stormed.

The vicar smiled.

"Is thy servant a dog that thou shouldst do this thing?" he inquired, blandly.

* * * *

First Sailor (in rowing boat after being shipwrecked)—What! Pull for that? But what's the use, that's only the horizon.

Second Sailor—Hang it all! Why be so particular? It's better than nothing, isn't it?

The class had been instructed to write an essay on winter One child's attempt read as follows:

"In winter it is very cold. Many old people die in winter, and many birds also go to a warmer climate."

* * * *

A Negro mammy had a family of well-behaved boys. One day her mistress asked:

"Sally, how do you raise your boys so well?"

"Ah'll tell you, missus," answered Sally. "Ah raise dem-wid a barrel stave and Ah raise 'em frequently!"

* * * *

Store Proprietor—No matter what is said or what happens, remember that in this store the customer is always right. What did that old crab say who was bawling you out a few moments ago?

Clerk—He said you were the meanest, stingiest old crab in town.

* * * *

A member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals went to Spain to open a branch in Barcelona.

When all the officials were gathered together at a meeting, he asked one of the Spaniards present what would be the best way to raise money for the maintenance of the branch organization.

"A bull-fight," said the Spaniard.

* * * *

Two Georgian Negroes were discussing the financial condition of the country. They didn't agree.

"You's all wrong," one vociferated. "Dey ain't no money sho'tage. An asked mah bunkah is he out o' money, and he tuk me in de vault an' showed me piles an' piles o' money. An' Ah says could he let me have jus' a little An' he says, sho' he could. Has Ah any collatrul? An' Ah hasn't. Now dat's wha's de mattuh wid dis country. Dey's plenty o' money but we's just runnin' sho't on collat'rul.

"How long have you worked for Smithkin & Co.?"

"Since they threatened to fire me for slacking."

The music swelled louder and louder. The pianist seemed to work himself into a frenzy, and then the music suddenly dwindled down to nothing.

"You were quite right about your playing, Mr. Jones," said the hostess. "You said you'd rattle a few things off on the piano and you have—two vases and a picture frame."

* * * *

A woman who had been wearing a bracelet watch for two years found that the clasp was getting weak. So she went to a jeweller to have it strengthened. He also wound the watch, adjusted the hands to indicate the proper hour, and started the outfit ticking merrily. The owner observed all this with amazement.

"Dear me!" she exclaimed. "Will it go?"

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The Elusive Black Diamond

lage of Sunneyleafe and drove to The Gables, the house from which John Helmerstreame had vanished, to find the premises under observation by plain clothes men.

He presented his credentials and was soon engaged on his task. But at the end of five hours hard work he was still without the slightest clue to the banished millionaire. Night had fallen before he finished and after a brief night's rest at the local inn he recommenced his enquiries at dawn the following morning. In spite of all his efforts no solution was forthcoming. Beaten he returned to The Yard to ascertain if the attempts of Sergeant Fruby, or his companions, had been more successful.

He had scarcely been in his office a few minutes when the telephone bell rang. When his caller was put through, it was with satisfaction he heard the voice of his assistant.

"Fruby here," came the voice. "Got the best of luck! Come down at the double and I'll pick you up at The Black Swan by the crossroads at The Crystal Palace, at seven. Be ready for trouble. Got it? I can't stop longer."

The Detective-Inspector opened the drawer of his desk and slipped an automatic into his pocket. He knew his assistant. If Fruby expected trouble, then trouble would come. Pulling on his raincoat he made his way down to his car and shortly before seven drove smoothly into the courtyard of The Black Swan.

It was exactly seven o'clock when a man dressed as a bus conductor, jerked open the rear door of the car and the voice of Fruby called quietly.

THE LONELY HOUSE

"Let her go! Turn right and carry on. When you've passed the traffic lights turn down the first road on the right and then stop."

Daniel Wayne followed his assistant's directions and when they had turned into the side road he eased to a stop.

"Well? What's the good news?" he enquired.

"Absolutely the best of luck," replied Fruby. "I've been watching Joe Sturmer. He's a regular client of a quiet little pub round here. Several of the lads go there. A seedy-looking guy came into the pub to-night and slipped Sturmer a note. I got a look at it over the partition, from the next bar. It was from Tim Martin! He's got out of Dartmoor by some means and some other bird has taken his place. Martin's hiding up at an empty house. He told Sturmer to bring some food and clothes to the house at eight. It's about ten minutes from here. I've looked it up. Trees all round and dark as night. Just the place for a murder! There's two houses next to it which are empty as well. I left another man keeping his eye on Sturmer and I suggest we park the car in the drive of one of the houses. Then we can get into the house settle Martin and wait for Sturmer. How does that strike you?"

'That seems all right, agreed Dan Wayne. "It's seven fifteen now. We'd better get moving so that we can get under cover in good time."

Directed by Fruby he drove the car steadily along through the darkness until they came to a gloomy road where the overhanging trees cast weird shadows over the dimly-lit road. They saw no signs of any pedestrian and the neighbourhood seemed deserted.

Under cover of the darkness they ran the car into the drive of the empty house Fruby had selected and made their way through the adjoining gardens

(Continued from page 9).

until they gained the grounds of the house in which Tim Martin had arranged to meet his confederate, Sturmer.

No lights showed in the house and the "For Sale" board which showed dimly in the gloom conveyed that the house was empty.

They stole along the overgrown grass-verge to the rear of the house and after several efforts succeeded in finding a window which yielded to their manipulation. With scarcely a sound they entered the room beyond and the shielded ray of a torch showed the dust and decay which was creeping over the deserted building.

The door of the room was not locked and with a whispered word of caution. Dan Wayne gently eased it open on its rusty hinges. They crept into the passage outside and listened but no sound came from the interior of the house. They had gained the foot of the stairs when the Detective-Inspector clutched his companion and dragged him into a recess. For on the floor above a faint gleam of light had suddenly pierced the gloom Stealthy footsteps sounded as somebody began to creep down the stairs with the flickering ray of a torch guiding his footsteps.

Then as they watched they saw a black, shapeless figure pass along the hall and open a door apparently leading down to the cellars.

Fruby was about to follow when his companion seized him by the arm. His caution proved justified for the figure returned within a few moments. As it passed along the hall the ray of a torch shone on the face of a watch as the unknown looked at the time. Apparently satisfied he vanished again up the stairs.

The two detectives waited a few minutes until they were sure the man had gone. Then Dan Wayne whispered in his assistant's ear:—

"Keep your eyes and ears open. I'm going into cellar to see what's down there. If he comes back and makes for the cellar, follow him and we'll have to grab him. Don't interfere unless you have to."

BOUND AND GAGGED

He moved silently along the hall to the door by which the strange occupant of the silent house had gone to the cellars and found, as he had anticipated that a flight of stairs led down below the ground level. He stole down holding on to the rail which ran down the wall, until his feet touched the flooring. Listening carefully he waited a few seconds but no sound came from the inky blackness. He flicked on hit torch and shone a thin ray of light round the chamber. A stack of rotting wood lay in one corner In the other to his surprise he saw a heap of blankets and lying upon them the figure of a bound and gagged man.

It was the work of a few minutes to slash the ropes which tied the man. Then, as he played the light of his torch upon the captive's face, the detective recognised with a feeling of relief, the kidnapped millionaire. John Helmerstreame.

Quickly he removed the gag from the prisoner's mouth.

"Who are you?" croaked the millionaire.

"Detective-Inspector Wayne of The Yard. Don't speak above a whisper. Do you think you can manage to walk? We must get you out of here immediately."

"I can manage, if you will help me," replied the captive.

Assisted by Dan Wayne, he managed to reach the top of the stairs, where, in a hurried whisper, the detective-inspector informed his assistant of his discovery.

"We must get him away at once Jim. I'll give you a hand to the window. Then get him along to my car. Pick up the man who's trailing Sturmer if he's about, and drive at once to the local station. Let a Squad car run Helmerstreame back to London under escort. Don't take any chances. If you get in a jam, shoot first! Get back here with some of the locals as soon as you can. I'm going to hang on."

"Trust me!" answered Fruby.

They managed to get the almost helpless man to the window and the Detective-Inspector saw the two vanish into the darkness with a sigh of relief. He looked at his watch. It was two minutes to eight. In another two minutes Joe Sturmer would be at the house with clothes and food for his partner.

He waited in the darkness of the room. The two minutes seemed like ages. Eight times he looked at his watch before he heard a faint rapping upon the door of the house which heralded the arrival of Sturmer.

He opened the door of the room and watching through a crack heard the front door open on well-oiled hinges. He heard Sturmer speak quietly and the dark figure reply.

"Don't talk here. Follow me. Martin's upstairs."

The two figures passed upstairs and after waiting a few seconds the detective followed swiftly after them. He gained the landing and saw a faint gleam of light showing under the door of a room. Then he heard Sturmer's voice.

"Where's Martin? Who the devil are you?"

"Keep your hands still! snarled a voice. "I am The Black Diamond. Tim Martin is still in Dartmoor as far as I know. You poor fool you fell for my trap like a child. Stand up against that wall and keep quiet."

The Detective-Inspector bent and peered through the keyhole into the lighted room beyond. Standing with his face to the wall was Sturmer. Behind him with an evil-looking automatic in his hand, was a figure in a long, black-silk robe, his head covered with a hood of the same material. As he watched, The Black Diamond pulled a revolver and several articles from his captive's pockets and threw them on the floor. Then from an inner pocket of his prisoner's coat he produced a leather wallet.

As Dan Wayne watched The Black Diamond seized the wallet and, keeping close watch upon his prisoner, emptied the contents out on a packing case. A folded envelope was among them. The Black Diamond ripped it open and pulled from it a torn fragment of paper. He held it up to the light and the watching detective saw that it was one portion of a map which had apparently been divided into several pieces.

The Black Diamond stared at the piece for a moment then replaced it in the envelope and turned to his prisoner.

"Put your hands behind you!" he snapped. Then as the helpless man obeyed, he clicked a pair of handcuffs on his wrist.

"Now march," he said. "Go down the stairs and just remember that at the first sign of any funny business I shall shoot you stiff!"

The impotent Sturmer turned and walked towards the door his eyes glaring murder, as The Black Diamond followed.

Dan Wayne moved quickly along the landing into the darkness and, waiting until the two had passed down the stairs, stole into the room. It was the work of a moment to pull the portion of the map from the envelope. Acting upon some impulse, he inserted in place of it a blank piece of paper. As he did so, in the bottom of the envelope, he saw a key. He shook it out on to his hand. It was a peculiar, flat key, and after a moment's scrutiny he placed it in his pocket. Then hurrying from the room he retreated along the landing waiting for The Black Diamond to come back.

He heard the faint sound of footsteps coming up the stairs as the hooded unknown returned; saw him close the door. Creeping cautiously back to his position he applied his eye to the key-hole, curious to see what would happen. But he was doomed to disappointment. Hardly had The Black Diamond returned to the room than he stood a moment listening. Then, with one swift movement he had extinguished the light. Something had disturbed him.

The Detective-Inspector moved back swiftly along the passage into the sheltering darkness. He heard the faint creak of the door as it opened; and next heard the footsteps of The Black Diamond upon the stairs as he descended to the hall below.

Waiting a few moments he followed. He gained the hall and stood a moment listening. Then through the glass panels of the front door he saw the reflected light from several torches and heard the voice of Sergeant Fruby. He moved silently to the door and opened it watching carefully for any sign of The Black Diamond.

In a few moments the police were in possession of the house and an intensive search was in progress. But in spite of the closest examination, no trace could they find of The Black Diamond. Somehow he had broken the cordon around the house and escaped.

They found the roped form of Joe Sturmer in one of the rooms on the ground floor. As they led him away he made only one comment.

"I'll get that swine if it takes me the rest of my life!"

(Next week: Tim Martin vanishes)

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"SWADESHI SPIRIT COME TO STAY IN INDIA"

(Continued from page 8).

sentatives: Mr. J. M. Doak; Dewan Bahadur Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar; Mr. D. N. Sirur and Mr. V. R. Venkataswamy Naidu.

Mr. Doak then read out on behalf of the South Indian Spinning Mill owners a statement.

In recent years we have had to face the full force of the world depression and at the same time were subject to unrestricted external competition. Government recognised the necessity for protecting the cloth industry but did nothing for the spinners, in fact they reduced the duties on cotton yarns last year quite unjustifiably.

In the examination of the United Kingdom delegation, a considerable amount of time has been taken up in searching for means by which the fair selling prices of Indian clothes can be contrasted with the prices of comparable United Kingdom cloths. So far as yarn is concerned, there is little defficulty in finding comparable qualities, and we are quite satisfied to leave our case in the hands of the Board on this basis.

We would suggest that in this enquiry, the Special Tariff Board arrive at the level of duties required against United Kingdom yarns by taking the fair selling price of Indian yarns, as already indicated, allowing for yarn whatever figure of return on capital is taken for cloth. In the report the Board could state what reduction in the duties so arrived at should be made by Government on behalf of the handloom weavers. This procedure would be consistent with the view that the Tariff Board is a fact finding body.

EXTENT OF COMPETITION

In reply to Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola, about the extent of competion they had to face from the U.K. in yarn Mr. Doak stated that it would be difficult to say the exact figure. In thirties and forties (counts) they had to face China and Japan also. Since they found that there was not enough market for the twenties they had to produce forties with a view to make up for the losses incurred by producing twenties, which were really being over produced. South India was very much interested in twenties. Out of the 330 million pounds that were being imported from the United Kingdom, most of the forties and fifties were being consumed by the handloom industry. The Handloomers consumed yarn below twenty also. But the South Indian Spinning Mills had to face the outside competition in twenties and thirties.

PLEA FOR UNIFORM DUTY

In reply to a further question Mr. Doak stated that he would not be satisfied if there were duty merely on imports of yarn above fifty counts. He wanted a uniform duty on all counts. Indian manufacturers could produce the same quality of yarn as Lancashire but depended on the consumers. Mr. Doak did not want a very high duty to be imposed on the U.K. imports, as the internal competition that was already there would increase very much by a heavy duty on U.K. yarn.

Mr. Sirur said, from Egyptian cotton, sixties could be manufactured in India and the manufacturing charges would be about 50 per cent.

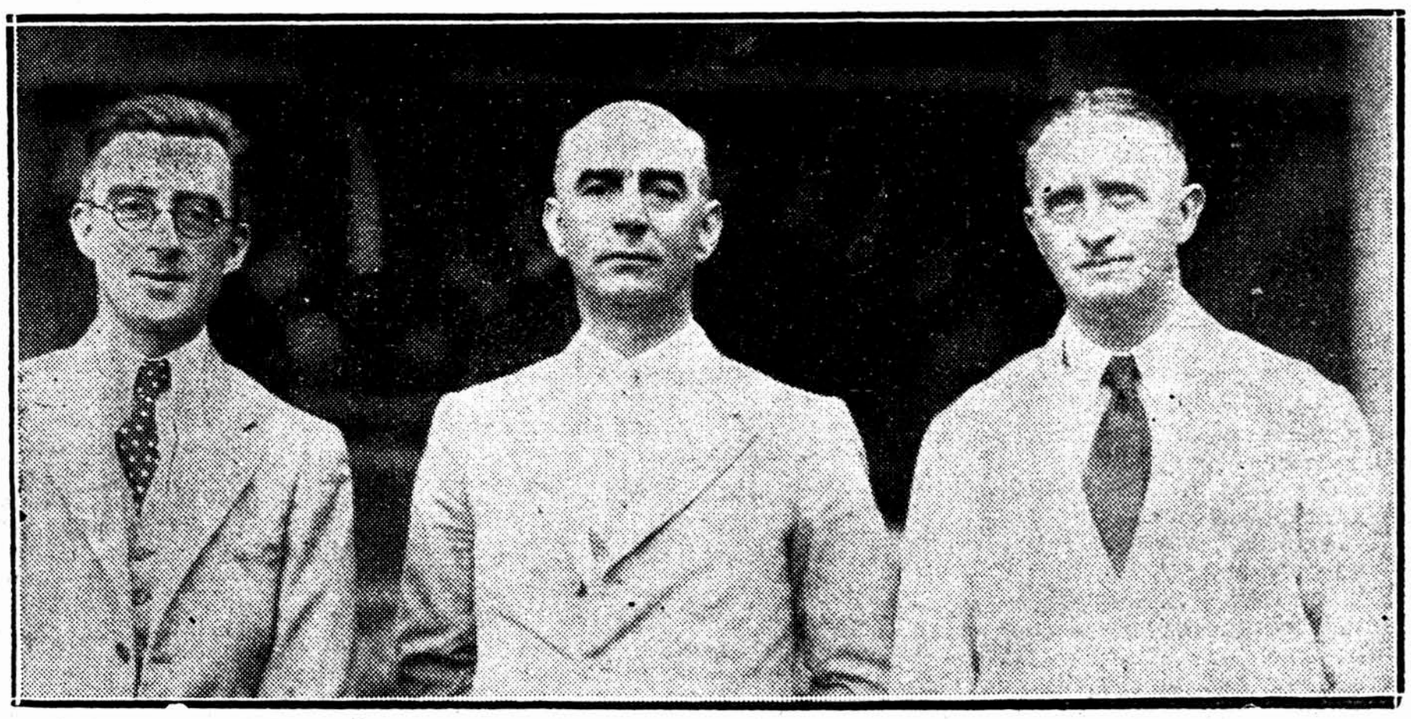
In reply to a further question from Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar Doak stated that it could not be stated that three or four hundred thousand bales of cotton imported from outside affected the prices of the five to six million bales of cotton produced in India, but there was a possibility of the longer staple cotton like the kambodia cotton being affected, specially in South India.

Mr. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar thought it would affect the short staple cotton also.

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar said that the best authorities on textile machinery had held that the double or treble shift did not bring about more depreciation and depreciation should be calculated on the number of years that the machine had been used.

Mr. Ratnasabhapathy Mudaliar begged to differ from the Dewan Bahadur and said that as a man of common sense he would not agree with that.

After a few more questions had been asked of the members of the South Indian delegation, the Tariff Board adjourned till Monday 10-30 a.m. when the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is expected to be examined.



Members of the Australian Trade Delegation, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning. (Left to right): Mr. S. F. Lynch, Mr. R. F. Sanderson (leader), and John Thompson.

AIR ARMAMENT TALKS

Much Importance Attached To British Ambassador's Meeting With Hitler

((Special Cable)

BERLIN, Dec. 14.

Much importance is popularly attached to the meeting of the British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Phipps with Herr Hitler and von Baron Neurath yesterday. Officials are silent, but it is generally believed that the conversation centred round air armaments.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CHIEF KILLED

((Special Cable)

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 14.

Dr. Robert Hockman, Head of the American Red Cross at Ogaden area, was killed at Daggabur when digging out an Italian bomb dropped during the air-raid. The Doctor thought that it was a dud and wanted it as a souvenir. But the bomb exploded.

Phone Centres For Kathiawar

BARODA, Dec. 14.

In the Cutch State, Bhuj has been connected with Kandla by telephone, and Anjar with Bhachan. Preparations are also in progress to install, in important centres of Kathiawar, a net-work of telephone.

Thus the isolated peninsula of Kathiawar will be joined by telephone with the outside world.—United Press.

WRESTLING MATCH:

The Secretary of the Ghodapdeo Vyayam Mandir writes: Under the auspices of the Ghodapdeo Vyayam Mandir there will be interesting wrestling match today (Sunday) at 3 o'clock at Ghodapdeo, Reay Road Tram line. Pratapsingh wrestler of Maharashtra and Baldeo, the U.P. champion will be engaged in the last round. The winner will get a prize of Rs. 5,000.

LAHORE BAN ON 'KIRPANS'

Legality Of Magisterial Order Challenged

LAHORE, Dec. 14.

The legality of the order of the District Magistrate of Lahore prohibiting the carrying of 'kirpans' was challenged before the First Class Magitrate during the trial to-day of two prominent Sikhs for alleged disobedience of the order.

The defence counsel submitted that the 'kirpan' had been exempted from the operations of the Arms Act as it was a religious symbol and the order of the District Magistrate could not override a law enacted by legislation for which the Governor-General's sanction should be obtained.

The public prosecutor replying submitted that the District Magistrate, for a limited period, was empowered to encroach on private rights of persons at a time of emergency. The order had not overridden the Arms Act as prohibition was confined only to public places. It was Government's duty to maintain law and order and if the Government was satisfied that 'kirpan' was a source of danger at a time of emergency, even if it was a religious symbol, they could prohibit it.

Orders were reserved.—A.P.

APPEAL TO HARIJANS

Join Congress Jubilee Celebrations

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar writes:—

On the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, every Harijan must pay his homage to the great organisation which has spared no pains for their uplift. Nobody can deny what little progress India has made during the past half century is due to the incessant labours of the only organisation which has the sole moral right to speak for the oppressed masses.

Fifty years of such useful existence cannot go unmarked. It is recognised by every one that Harijan uplift forms a most important activity of the Congress. Besides fighting for freedom the Congress is faced with fighting bigotry and superstition of caste. It is the duty of every Harijan to strengthen the hands of the Congress in this fight.

The smallest thing one can do on such a sacred occasion is to pay his tributes, however humble, to the national organisation. I earnestly appeal to Harijans all over the country to join the Congress Jubilee Celebration and express their sense of solidarity with the national institution.

VALASANA SITUATION

Farmers' Leader Arrested And Marched To Prison

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 14.

The situation in Valasana Taluka has developed further since the reported imposition of new import and export duties and the farmers' reaction to it in the form of a decision to cease to import and export and, if necessary, to withold payment of taxes.

One person belonging to the neighbouring taluka and stated to be the Valasana farmers' leader was arrested at Fichod and taken to prison followed by a crowd of villagers. Six or seven headmen who have resigned have temporarily left the taluka and have taken up residence at Sadra, headquarters of the Political Agent, Mahikanta Agency, about sixty miles off Fichod.

It is stated that a number of merchants of Valasana met the Talukdar and represented the difficulties involved by the new duties. The Talukdar is reported to have expressed himself in favour of rescinding the import duties but retention of duties on goods exported from the Taluka. The Talukdar's attitude was explained to the farmers, who, however, declared themselves unable to bear a levy on exports consisting chiefly of cotton, wheat and cereals.

The feature of the new set of duties is that they do not apply to gold and silver exported or imported and also to salt.—A. P.

SPLENDID VICTORY FOR CONGRESS

Candidates Sweep The Polls In U. P. Local Board Elections

LUCKNOW, Dec. 14.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a press statement claims that Congress has attained success in the Local Board elections in a majority of places in the province except a few centres like Cawnpore and Lucknow, where party squabbles and mutual bickerings have divided the Congressmen.

He further claims that inspite of the combined opposition of official and "the much boosted Oudh National Agriculturist Party" which organisation was formed by the Oudh Talukdars and Zamindars for the purpose of contesting the Local Board elections, the Congress success at the polls in some places has been 90 per cent.—United Press.

GOVERNOR AT JAIN SCHOOL

Much Impressed By Work Of Panalal Pooranchand Institution Students

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Brabourne paid an informal visit to The Babu Panalal Pooranchand Jain High School, on Friday.

Their Excellencies arrived at 4-30 p.m., and were received at the School entrance by Babu Bhagwanlalji Panalalji, who introduced the other Trustees and the Principal of the school etc., to Their Excellencies. A guard of honour was given by the school scout troop, while the school band played.

Their Excellencies were shown round the Panalal Charitable Dispensary and the various classes. They were specially pleased with the handicraft, music, drawing and linguaphone classes. After a few educational films were shown, Their Excellencies were garlanded and photographed on the School terrace where Their Excellencies witnessed a Scout display and physical demonstrations by some boys of the school.

Babu Bhagwanlalji announced a prize to be named after H. E. Lord Brabourne and to be given to the student from the school who passes the Matriculation with the highest marks in English; he expressed regret on behalf of Babu Jivanlalji who owing to ill-health could not be present on the occasion. He further thanked Their Excellencies for having paid a visit to the school. Their Excellencies were also thanked by the Principal, Mr. D. A. Telang.

In reply, His Excellency, Lord Brabourne said that Lady Brabourne and he were greatly pleased with all that they had seen, and complimented the Principal by saying that he was "a great credit to the Institution." Their Excellencies left the school premises at 5.40 p.m.

The Governor and Lady Bra bourne inspecting the handiwork of the pupils of the Babu Pannalal Jain High School on the occasion of their visit to the institution on Friday evening.

Lord and Lady Brabourne's visit to Panalal High School on Friday evening. Photo shows to the right of Lord Brabourne is Mr. D. A. Telang, Principal of the School, and to the left of Lady Brabourne is Seth Bhagwanlal Panalal.

BENEFIT SHOW FOR KARNATAK SANGH

The Secretary, the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, writes:—

The Karnatak Amateurs, Bombay, will stage on Monday, December 16 at 9 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, the Kannada play "Pati Vashikarana" in aid of the Karnatak Sangh, Girgaum, Bombay.

The play is a Kannada adaptation by the late Vasudevacharya Kerur from Goldsmith's famous comedy "She Stoops to Conquer", and is full of rare flashes of wit, humour, satire, etc. The cast consists of well-known actors and singers. The music provided is melodious and varied. As the proceeds are to go to the Karnatak Sangh, which has during the short period of its three years' existence, rendered inesteemable and valuable services to the Karnatakis of Bombay, it is the duty of every Karnataki of this city to extend his or her fullest patronage to this benefit performance.

Plans and booking are open at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benama Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

Kurla Workers Condole Death Of Deodhar

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Jamshetjee Tata Welfare Institute a public meeting of the workers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla was held on Saturday 7th inst to mourn the loss of the late Mr. G. K. Deodhar.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Murzaban Gandhi and Messrs. P. R. Mulay and P. S. Gaokar spoke on the life and life work of the late Mr. Deodhar.

The meeting unanimously passed a condolence resolution for the loss of Mr. Deodhar as a co-operator, a social worker and supporter of the poor.

Uday Shankar's New Repertoire

Music And Stage-Craft Integrate Dances

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

The overture distinguished the change, the change in Indian music with which Vishnudas Shirali integrates the dance compositions of Uday Shankar. Nothing was left to chance or to the safety of recognised conventions. The flute was steadying the leading accents from the "Sitar" which for the first time, perhaps, was given the importance it is entitled to obtain from the instrumentalists.

The "Peasant Dance" naturally followed the overture. Simple and unstrained it lends itself to the folk characterisation peculiar to Indian rural life.

"Deva Puja" brought for the first time for the Bombay dance enthusiasts the marked abilities and the obviously responsive, slim, figure of the newcomer. Shankar appeared in the "Kartikyya" which, as his first solo, set the key note to the traditional beauty of dance exposition reserved for the evening.

Allaudin Khan on the Sarode was able to obtain from the audience cheering recognition.

COMPACT AND COHERENT

"Ras Leela" was, of course, the popular item it has been and will remain for a long time. The change in the costume this time has been a distinct gain. "Ras Leela" has been as near perfection as, at the present phase of dancing in India, it could be. The moment when the circular movements begin is the moment which illustrates the compact, coherent, interpretation of theme, music, and the dance.

MADHAVAN IS GREAT ASSET

Nothing could more appropriately have marked the opening item after the first interval than the "Hunter's Tragedy". Uday Shankar deserves more than congratulations for bringing on the stage such virile exponents of the Indian dance as Madhavan. Madhavan's movements, steps, gestures, rhythms are in ways more than one a rare experience from accross the Indian stage.

Shankar's "Indra Dance" and Simkie's "Marwari Dance" had their characteristic charm.

The "Devil Dance" which is, perhaps, a substitute for the entangled "Lanka Dahan" was one more evidence and illustration of the stage-craft and economy of motifs that have increased the dramatic appeal of the dance. Rabindra gave a delightful interpretation of grotesque mimicry. One must watch him and, above all, Madhavan.

CHANGE FOR DRAMATIC VITALITY

"Shiva Parvati Nritty Dwandwa" was the final demonstration of the healthy change towards more expressive and stage-significant interpretation of incidents executed in traditional conventions. The addition of Zohra assisted no doubt the easier interpretation of the "Rasas." It was not merely the increase in numbers, however, that gave noticeable distinction to the rather long-drawn ballet. It was Uday Shankar's definite objective vitality that has made the dance, despite its obvious length, a thing of appreciable beauty.

Distinctively praiseworthy were the costumes which indicated Alice Boner's increasing surety of grasp of the inherent beauty of Indian costumes and textiles, particularly the selection of unpretentious but lovely cottons.

BEAUTY OF INDIAN COSTUMES

Uday Shankar's short season at the Excelsior is and should be of great importance to the dance enthusiasts in the city. Uday Shankar's new repertoire has music and stage craft that integrate Indian dance. And, Zohra, Rabindra and, above all, Madhavan are dancers who should not be denied attention and appreciation.

SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE

Police Officer Narrates Story Of Alleged Poison Plot To Kill Millionaire's Heir

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

In the Benda Village case appeal Mr. Vivian Bose, Government Advocate, arguing for Crown said the case entirely depended on waether one accomplice could corroborate another. Counsel thought that the evidence of one approver might be corroborated by the evidence of another approver and accused might be convicted even on uncorroborated evidence of other approvers.

He further submitted that there was no temptation or bait offered to approvers, pardon being granted only a month later at the end of August while the raid occurred on July 18. Approvers kept consistently to the complicated story with only few pardonable lapses of memory and corroboration was supplied by witness Jepson who deposed to seeing accused Swanson going out with his bayonet and also by other three prosecution witnesses all of whom had seen hatchet.

Proceeding Counsel asked "Are not multiple injuries with lathis likely to cause death?" Accused might not have started with the common object of killing but with the preconceived idea of beating villagers and therefore every man was guilty of the charge of murder. The Crown Counsel then dealt with evidence against each accused and concluded his arguments.

Mr. K. L. Sheorey, Counsel for appellants replying submitted that statements of approvers failed to corroborate one another and that was the main reason why the case had not been established against the appellants under the sections they were convicted.

Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

A Japanese company, the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha has leased from the Dutch East Indies 214 square miles of land in Dutch New Guinea for cotton-growing, and plans to produce 20,000 bales of long staple cotton yearly.

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Organised Campaign For Child & Maternity Welfare

Newly Formed Health Council Aims At Co-Ordination Of Various Centres

The First Meeting of the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council was held at Government House, Bombay on Friday morning, under the presidentship of Her Excellency Lady Brabourne.

Representatives of Government (the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay); Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, the Red Cross Society; Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association; the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and representatives of mofussil Centres from Tarapore, Belgaum, Kirkee and Gholvad were present.

Child Welfare.

A resolution forming this Association was moved by Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, and it was seconded by Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield and passed unanimously.

The aims and objects of this Council are as under:—

(a) To promote co-operation and concerted action between different centres engaged in Maternity, Child Welfare and Health work in the Bombay Presidency, outside Bombay City and suburbs.

(b) To consolidate and prevent over-lapping of Centres where there are more than one operating in the same area.

(c) To ensure that the work of each Centre is being carried on efficiently.

(d) To establish Centres where none exist but are required.

Office Bearers.

The following Office-Bearers were unanimously elected:—

Lady Brabourne (President), Lady Cowasji Jehangir (Chairman), Dr. Clifford Manshardt (Honorary Treasurer), Major A. M. V. Hesterlow and Dr. H. V. Tilak (Joint Honorary Secretaries).

The Honorary Secretaries were authorised to collect donations and grants agreed to from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, The N. M. Wadia Charities, The Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, The Indian Red Cross Society.

Her Excellency Lady Brabourne addressing the gathering said:

Co-ordination Of Societies.

"Since my arrival in India two years ago, it has been my earnest desire to see the various Societies and agencies which are interested in fant welfare, maternity and public hygiene, co-ordinated under a single central control. This seemed to me to be the only way to avoid waste and misdirection of effort and to ensure that all the available help and skill was organised in an intelligently directed campaign against the misery and suffering which beset maternity and infancy under present conditions.

"I am very much encouraged by the progress which has already been made towards co-ordination and it is with no ordinary feeling of pleasure that I view the formation of this Society, the Bombay Mofussil Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Council which is to promote co-operation and assist in co-ordinating the various societies dealing with these activities in the Presidency outside the City of Bombay.

Extension In Districts.

"Now that this Council has been formed, I hope that the Medical and Public Health Departments and the District Local Boards will give their assistance and advice to the Council for the establishment of centres in the Districts and their extension where possible. I am very grateful to the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Health, who have generously promised to help and support the scheme in every way open to them. With their help and that of the local bodies in their respective areas, the scheme should be assured of successful and useful development.

"The Council could not have been formed without the donations of the Trusts and Associations who have provided us with the means to carry on our work and to them I offer, on behalf of the Council, our sincere thanks for their generosity. We shall hope for the continuance of their support, and I have no doubt that this will be forthcoming as it is realised more and more that the existence of the Council is an insurance against the waste, not only of funds, but of time and effort. Many of the local bodies are in great need of advice and assistance in Infant Welfare and kindred matters, and it is for the Council to come to their aid with their experience. Recognition of the value of this help will follow in due course and the Council will receive support in its turn."

The meeting terminated after a hearty vote of thanks to the President proposed by Lt. Col. A. Y. Dabholkar and seconded by Dr. M. V. Mehta.

At the inquest held on the body of Raghunath Yesaji Pande, a Hindu boy aged four, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

It was stated that the boy fell down on Friday from the fourth floor of a building in Girgaum and was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died.

Professor G. A. Buckmaster, one of the examiners in Physiology for the F. R. C. S. examination, arrived by the mail on Thursday.

HAVANA'S NEW PRESIDENT

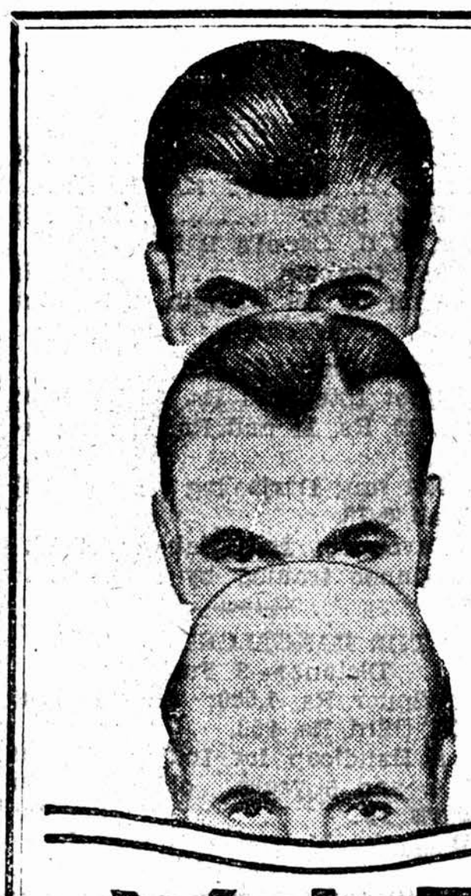
State Council Elects Dr. Jose Barnet

HAVANA, Dec. 13.

Dr. Jose Barnet has been elected provisional President by the State Council.—Reuter's Special.

(A Havana message of 11th instant stated that President Mendieta had resigned following the sensational incident when political opponents prevented him from giving the promised radio interview for the American Radio Conference by destroying the Broadcasting Station with machine-gun fire.

Dr. Jose Barnet Under Secretary for State, had been appointed acting President).



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Corcy Scores In Victory Plate

Godfrey And Higgins Bring Off Clever Coups

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

With no counter-attractions the attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday showed distinct improvement. The sport however proved expensive to the majority as several alleged certainties were beaten. There was a tremendous surprise in store for backers in the Carlisle Plate when Natbay, a rank outsider led all the way to defeat Essex Lad, the favourite. So little was thought of the chances of Mr. Petit's gelding that he paid Rs. 642 for win and Rs. 110 for place.

For an event of such importance, the Victory Plate, was a colourless affair. Only eight horses faced the barrier and they jogged along at snail's pace. Corcy in the absence of a pacemaker hit the front and stayed there to win from Trelawne and Le Mont Chevalier in the poor timing of 2 minutes 10 seconds.

Powder Boy who was joint favourite with Corcy left the paddock late. It transpired that the Kolhapur gelding had cast a shoe during the preliminaries and actually ran in the race minus one. The son of Call Boy was always toiling in the rear and never gave his supporters a run for their money.

Popular Winner

Grecian Orb was the most popular winner of the afternoon. Mr. Gem's gelding battled on gamely to keep Staff Officer and Maid of Orleans at bay in the Manchester Plate. Redress who was fancied by her connections flattered for a while, but the outing will do her a lot of good.

Kilfinane, Aura, Mr. Pip and Essex Lad absorbed the bulk of the betting in the Carlisle Plate. Spackman got left on Mrs. Malone's gelding and blasted the hopes of his numerous supporters. Mr. Eve who is in Bombay at present, did not have the pleasure of seeing the daughter of Dark Legend score. Mr. Pip was hanging badly in the straight and wants stronger handling. Although Britt tried hard to overtake Natbay, he failed to do the trick on Essex Lad.

Big Coups Succeed

The presence of unknown quantities among new Australian importations, gives astute trainers an opportunity of bringing off big coups. Two such chances were availed of by Higgins and Godfrey yesterday. The former captured the Tenby Plate with Lingo alias Gibberish. W. Little was entrusted with the mount and the lightweight just sat still on the son of Spelthorne to score comfortably from Running Sea and It. It was obvious that Lingo is rather smart to be in Class IV with 7-13.

Backers Caught Napping

With Cheap Jack in the Canal Plate, the public thought they were on a cast iron certainty, little dreaming that Godfrey had another 'dark angel' in Garraveen, who was backed at the eleventh hour. The supporters of the cheap one, of course, paid dearly for their folly, because the Baroda colt jumped off slowly and took no further interest in the affair, leaving Garraveen to bring home the bacon. It was quite a clever coup, and the moral is beware of the market choice when a trainer has more than one runner engaged in such events.

THE NOVICE PLATE.
(Division 1.)

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second, Rs. 500, Third, Rs. 250

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1935, direct from the country of foaling. W A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties.—Winners, once, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Rashid Fadhoos's MIJHIM 8-6, Brace 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIOLENCE 8-6, Cook .. 2
Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's KANZ AL DOWLA 8-6, Davison 3
Mr. B.G. Mehta's Mahmood Beg 8-6, Selby 4

Won by head, 3 lengths, head.

Time: 1min. 23-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 28 for places.

Not run: Mosul Prince 9-2 and Young Collector 8-6.

Favourite: Khailan Dabih 8-13 (Bracket).

Winner trained by K.H. Irani.

THE NOVICE PLATE.
(Division II.)

Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July 1935 direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners once. 7lbs; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. K. Ardeshir's SILVER STAR 8-13, Blyth 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR 8-13, Cook 2
Mr. P.B. Avasia's KANANAH 8-13, Selby 3
Mr. H.U. Oswal's Bahar Neel 8-6, Graham 4

Won by 3|4 length, 3 lengths, neck.

Time: 1min. 23-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13 for places.

Not run: Darjeeling 9-3 and Taj Agab 8-13.

Favourite: Iraq Bahadur 8-13.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses 3, 4, and 5 years old only in Class IV.

H.H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's HER LADYSHIP 9-13, Burns 1
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung's HONEYSUCKLE 10-4, Brace 2
Mr. Diamond's SAVONETTE 8-9, Davison 3
Mr. L.S. Lalvani's Carnival 8-12, Simmons 4

Won by neck, short head, two lengths.

Time: 1min. 15-2|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 50 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11 for places.

Not run: Head Dress 7-9.

Favourite: Savonette 8-9.

Winner trained by L.H. Hewitt.

THE CANAL PLATE.

DISTANCE.—5 FURLONGS

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Capt. R. V. Gove and Mr. T. D. Gove's GARRAVEEN 8-7 Munro 1
Mrs. J. E. Malone's SKAVALA 8-13 Spackman 2
Mr. Kelso's ROBERTA 8-5 Burn 3
Mrs. John Yorke's GREEK JACK 8-4 Harding 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, shorthead, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 1 2|5seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 45 for win, and Rs. 26; Rs. 41 and Rs. 20 for places.

Not Run:—Bold Bandit 8-10.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

THE NOEL HANDICAP.

Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong

Winner Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's CARIOCA 7-5 Graham .. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MYRON 8-12 Cook .. 2
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. EMIA 8-8 Munro 3
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's BONNE TETE 8-8 Davison 4

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1 lengths 1 length.

Time.—1min. 55secs.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, and Rs. 17; Rs. 20 and Rs. 46 for places.

Not Run:—Young Bachelor 7-6.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. D. Petit's NATBAY 7-11 Simmons 1
Mr. P. D. Bolton's ESSEX LAD 7-9 Britt 2
Mrs, John Yorke's TREE TOP 7-10 Harding 3
Mr. Gem's ACHIEVE 7-12 cd. 8-1 Forsyth 4

Won by 1|2 length, 2 lengths, short-head.

Time: 1min. 27secs.

First tote paid Rs. 642 for win, and Rs. 110; Rs. 21 and Rs. 29 for places.

Not Run:—Zorawar 7-12.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

THE VICTORY PLATE.

Distance—1 1|4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Hores in Classes I and II.

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's CORCY 8-5 Burn 1
Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWNE 7-6 cd. 7-8 Harding 2
Mr. P. D. Bolton's LE MONT CHEVALIER 8-5 Munro .. 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME 8-6 Sibbritt 4

Not Run:—Carnelian 9-4; Highness 8-8 and Bonne Tete 7-4.

Won by 1|2 length; 2 lengths, 1-1|4 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 10secs.

First tote paid Rs. 42 for win, and Rs. 16; Rs. 17 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II

Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB 8-9 Forsyth 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's STAFF OFFICER 8-2 Britt 2
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's MAID OF ORLEANS 9-0 Munro 3
Mr. Kelso's FAIRFORD 8-1 Vatard 4

Not Run:—Raghubeer 8-4.

First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 16; Rs. 27 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by C. Essajee.

THE TENBY PLATE.

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Higgins' LINGO 7-13 Little 1
Mr. Eve's RUNNING SEA 9-1 Brace 2
Mr. J. Hormasji's IT 8-13 Blythe 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's THE RELIC 7-10 Davison 4

Not Run:—Cheap Jack 8-11.

Tote paid Rs. 51 for win, and Rs. 32 Rs. 41 and Rs. 40 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

Hammond Committee's Karachi Programme

KARACHI, Dec. 14.

The Indian Central Delimitation Committee of which Sir Laurie Hammond is the Chairman arrived here this morning by the mail boat.

The Committee will hold sittings on Monday and Tuesday in the Judicial Commissioner's court premises when it is understood "interalia" the Sind Delimitation Committee members will be examined. Also, oral evidence will be recorded of representatives of various interests concerned.

The committee will proceed to the Northwest Frontier Province on Tuesday night.—A. P.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

The Stadium

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Since I wrote last week on the subject of the stadium in Bombay, much water has flown down the Ganges. I feel exceedingly happy to learn that the local committee of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd., have succeeded in bringing their scheme definitely near position. They had plenty of difficulties in their way and there are still many more for them to overcome. But the fact that they have been employing all their patience and perseverance combined with energy and enthusiasm, has ensured the success of their scheme.

Cost Of Scheme.

About the middle of last month, Lord Brabourne, who is the Chairman of the local Committee, met the representatives of the four leading Gymkhanas, namely Hindu, Islam, Parsi and Bombay or rather European, and also of the Bombay Cricket Association and discussed with them the whole scheme. He explained that "the accommodation provided was as follows:—Club House 1,500, stands 10,000 and public enclosures 20,000, in all 31,500. The whole scheme (building) would cost Rs. 8 lakhs out of which Rs. 5 lakhs had already been promised in donations and negotiations were in progress for the balance to be obtained either by donations or loan on very special terms and low interest charges."

Seating Accommodation.

It is understood that the four Gymkhanas will be allotted seating accommodation as follows:—Hindu 1,500, Islam and Parsi 1,250 each and Bombay 2,000. And the B. C. A. will have 6,000 seats for its affiliated clubs. The cost of the seats would be Rs. 2 per year. With the following provisos:—(a) Permanent seats would be provided by the C. C. I.; (b) electric fans and lights, if found necessary, would be supplied by the Gymkhanas and B. C. A.; (c) upkeep of seats would be borne by the latter; (d) as well as cost of electric current consumed and water.

Financial Arrangements.

Further, the abovementioned Gymkhanas and the Association or its affiliated clubs will be free to fix their own gate charges during the matches in connection with foreign tours, Inter-provincial Championships and the Quadrangular Tournament.

As between the C. C. I. and B. C. A., it is also laid down that all expenses of the matches in connection with foreign tours to be a first charge on the public gate and the residue to be divided 66-2/3 per cent. to the Club and 33-1/3 per cent. to the Association. As for Inter-provincial matches, 60 per cent. of the receipts to be divided equally between outside team or teams and 40 per cent to be divided equally between the Club and the B.C.A., the latter meeting all expenses of the matches.

Representation On Committee.

There is also a condition that each of the four Gymkhanas mentioned above and the B.C.A., should have a representative on the cricket Sub-Committee of the C.C.I. These give to constitute 50 per cent of the strength of the said Sub-Committee. The Hindu Gymkhana has been the first to throw a bombshell at the scheme. In addition to claiming on extra 1500 seats, it has demanded that none of these Gymkhanas should book their seats for anybody outside their own communities. The reason which has impelled this Gymkhana to lay down such an impossible and preposterous condition is that with the advent of the Cricket Club of India all its rich clientele will flock to the Club pavilion and thereby it would lose the big harvest which it is reaping from them now. Consequently it would be very difficult for it to meet the expenses which it has to incur in connection with the Quadrangular Tournament.

Why Communal representation on Cosmopolitan Body-

First of all, I hate the condition laid down that the Cricket Sub-Committee of the Club should have representatives on it or communal basis. I had all along hoped that the Club would keep communalism altogether out of its limits. By accepting this representation, it has practically fallen in line with other communal institutions. I am told that it could not help it, because in Bombay it is impossible to do anything big without the support of the four leading Gymkhanas. It was a question, whether the Club with its Stadium would come into existence at all, if they refused their co-operation and support. It was, therefore, accepted as an unavoidable evil.

Hindu Gym. For Watertight Compartments.

But the Communalists are not satisfied with this. The Hindu Gymkhana, under the leadership of Mr. L.R. Tairsee, who has been always decrying communalism in sport, has come out with the demand that each tent should be a water-tight compartment for each community. The plea for it may be economic. But the consequence would be contrary to the true sense of sportsmanship and against the spirit of nationalism. I sincerely hope that the Hindu Gymkhana would not press for such a vicious safeguard. I am afraid it does not realise the immense harm it would do to Bombay sport if its condition was accepted.

A Bottomless Fear.

The Gymkhana's fear that it would be faced with losses in the event of the rich people going to the club or the other gymkhanas underselling it, is altogether bottomless. It has to be remembered that while the Club's charges are fixed for the whole year,—and they are not high—the gymkhanas would have the opportunity of making money whenever there is a match on. I know that they have to spend some money on the Quadrangular for calling players from different parts of the country and also they will have to meet the incidental expenses for maintaining the stand. But I am sure they will be all made up in a single Quadrangular. The only thing that the Hindu Gymkhana will have to do is to give up their system of classification of the seats and have one class only like the other Gymkhanas.

No Rent Farmers Please!

I am glad to note the B. C. A. have asked for 6,000 seats in the stands for their affiliated clubs. I would very much wish that the whole stadium was taken up by them and allotted to their affiliated Clubs, Colleges, and schools. I am strongly against any portion being rented to contractors or rent-farmers. Primarily because the profits made by them do not go back to Cricket and, secondly, because it leaves much room for them for profiteering. This was conclusively proved during the last Cricket festival when people had to pay fabulous sums to secure a seat in the Grand Stand. If the B. C. A. or the C. C. I. make an effort, I have no doubt all the necessary guarantees will be forthcoming from those who play and foster the game.

Share Of Profits.

Lastly there is a proposal before the B. C. A. regarding the financial arrangements about Inter-provincial matches and it is this: (a) when Bombay plays another province, after meeting all expenses from the public gate, the profits to be equally divided by the Club, B. C. A. and the other province. (b) When two foreign associations play in Bombay. After meeting all the expenses the profits to be equally divided between the Club, B. C. A. and the other associations.

I understand the members of the Bombay Cricket Association will meet next Tuesday to consider the whole question. As they are bound to look at it from a purely sporting point of view, shorn of all communalism, I am sure they would accept the recommendations of their Managing Committee and help them in the realisation of that dream which Bombay has been looking forward so for many a day.

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"Chronicle"
Congress Jubilee Number
TO BE PUBLISHED ON
Sunday, 29th December
In connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Sunday, 29th December 1935, will be published as a Special Jubilee Number.
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NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

Hedge And Outside Selling

GOLD QUIET AND SILVER UNQUOTED BUT GRAINS STEADY

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on account of hedge and outside selling. There was very little support.

GOLD QUIET

London gold was quiet and spot silver was nominally quoted. There was no forward quotation in silver.

GRAINS STEADY

Wheat and linseed ruled steady. Jute and rubber were slightly better.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Dec. 14.

Previous closing	.....	11.36
To-day's opening	.....	11.33
Difference	.....	—.03
To-day's closing	.....	11.23
Difference	.....	—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Previous closing	.....	*6.31*
To-day's opening	.....	*6.31*
Difference	.....	*unchanged*
To-day's closing	.....	*6.28*
Difference	.....	*—.03*

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 219

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 14.

Cotton showed definitely downward tendency following the lack of support and weekend liquidation with nervousness regarding the supreme courts decision an unsettling factor. There was some increase in hedging and foreign selling with very little buying in evidence.

Trading in March opened at 11.33 i.e. 3 points lower than previous closing. Prices eased on lower Liverpool cables and foreign selling with the absence of buyers while subsequently the market further fell on renewed outside selling and hedging and March declined and closed at 11.23 with a decline of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (11.53/11.53) 11.54/11.54
March (11.33/11.32) 11.34/11.33
May (11.22/11.21) 11.21/11.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m.

American January (6.29) 6.30
American March (6.26) 6.28
Egyptian January (9.11) 9.10
Egyptian March (8.81) 8.82

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 220-8 and Rs. 219-4 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 219-8 with New York closing futures 13 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Silver opened nominally at Rs. 58/0, 58/8 and 58/11. There was no forward business throughout owing to the uncertainty abroad. The spot rate was quoted at time of closing at 56/12 nominal.

Gold opened dull at Rs. 34/14/9, 34/14/9 and 34/14. Very little activity prevailed in the market due to the lack of speculative interest and after moving irregularly in a narrow margin prices finally closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/11/6 and 34/13/9.

COTTON STRADDLES

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 255,506 bales
Increase 141,858 bales

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 14.

Previous closing	.....	4.92 3/4
To-day's opening	.....	4.92 3/4
To-day's closing	.....	4.92 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 14.

Previous closing	.....	4.92 13/16
To-day's opening	.....	4.92 7/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.92 3/4
Difference	.....	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 14.

Previous closing	.....	74.51
To-day's opening	.....	74.53
To-day's closing	.....	74.51
Difference	.....	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 14.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 7/8 and then eased to 4.92 13/16 with very little variation thereafter franc opened at 74.53 and then fell to 74.51 with a steady tendency.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 14.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	26 7/16d.	26 7/16 nominal
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 14.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-1-1.

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 14.

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 14.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.62 3/4) 5.62 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (61.00) unquoted.
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 12th December 7,430 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 397,464 bales

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Dec 13

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-1-3
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35 2-6
Standard Copper 3 months £35 10-0
Electrolytic copper £39-15-0
New York market--
Blue Eagle 9 1/4 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 5/8 cents
Bombay market
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33-6-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-10-0
Tone: Steady.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with December at 76 and March 74 1/2. The market was somewhat easier today on reactionary selling.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 14.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.01 3/4. Prices showed fairly steady tendency but there was practically nothing doing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 14.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£219 1/2 buyers £220 sellers.) Quiet) closed.
Linseed (£16 13/16 buyers £16 7/8 sellers. Easy. closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£39 to £39 3/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (£74) closed.

JUTE.

New crop December January (£20 7/8 sellers) £20 5/8 paid and value.
Dunlop December (£24) £24
Lightning December (£22) £22

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

RUBBER.

Spot (6 5/16 paid and buyers) £6 3/8 paid and value.
January March (6 3/8 paid and buyers) 6 7/16 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January December (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata December (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Dec. 14.

	Rs	a.	p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	5	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	5	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	6	9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	5	9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	5	6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7	5	6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7	5	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Wheat January	.....	4	9 9
Wheat May	.....	4	9 6
Linseed May	.....	7	5 3

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 14.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 14.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 54 3/8) dol 54 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 7/8) dol 26 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 46 1/8) dol 46
U S Steel Preference (dol 114 5/8) dol 113

BHAVNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Dec 14

Groundnut oil ready Rs. 5/4/6
Maha Rs. 5/5/6
Jota Rs. 0/5/0
Sutar January Rs. 105/8/0
Jota Rs. 2/12/0
Groundnut Rs. 2/12/9
Jota Rs. 0/2/6
Sugar Rs. 5/12/9
Shipment Rs. 4 to Rs. 4/2/0
Corrugated Rs. 9/4/0
Fagan Rs. 9/7/0

NO GOVT. CONTROL FOR CIVIC COUNCILS

Fiji Municipal Referendum Result

(From Our Correspondent.)

ETAWAH (By Mail.)

Tre result of the Municipal Referendum received from Fiji Islands in the office of the local Indian Colonial Association, which was taken in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State for Colonies reveal that the public including Indians and Europeans is against the system of Government control of the Municipal Councils in Fiji, which are hitherto managed by the public through the election of a Municipal board.

It may be recalled that very recently Government of Fiji decided to effect changes in the constitution of these bodies inspite of the opposition of the public. Thereupon the public made representations to the secretary of state for colonies who decided to ascertain the public opinion by referendum and then to give his final verdict.

LATE MR. PUPALA

B. P. C. C.'s Condolence

A resolution expressing the condolence of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at the sad demise of Mr. S. K. Pupala, a member of the Committee and a Corporator for many years, was passed at a special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday evening at the Congress House. The President, Mr. K. F. Nariman, who moved the resolution from the chair was authorised to communicate the resolution to the relatives of Mr. Pupala.

The meeting also passed some rules and regulations to be included in the B. P. C. C. Constitution. The rules and regulations were moved for adoption by Mr. P. R. Lele and supported by Mr. Meherally. Certain amendments proposed by Mr. K. M. Munshi were also accepted.

According to the new proposals there would be three joint sessions of the members of the B. P. C. C. and the members of the District Congress Committee. The three sessions would be convened by the General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. and would be presided over by the President of the B. P. C.C. and in his absence the session would elect its own President. Any member of the B. P. C. C. or member of any one of the District Congress Executive would be entitled to give notice of resolutions to be moved at the sessions fifteen days prior to the meeting.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

UPWARD TREND IN DISCOUNTS.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Money market loans were easily obtainable at cheap rates but discounts continued their upward movement and despite increased competition for the average rate for Treasury Bills jumped from 13/2 to 14/6.

The rise is mainly due to the unwillingness of clearing banks to take bills owing to the fact that resources are diverted towards Christmas demand.

The Bank of England's weekly statement reflected seasonal activity in the rise of note circulation to nearly 41: millions which is very closed to the previous record established last August.

In commodities wheat options reacted after yesterdays sharp advance.

Wall Street opened rather irregular.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

Whatever may be the effect of the imposition of sanctions, Britains overseas trade in November maintained practically the same high level as October. Exports amounting to nearly 39 1/2 millions sterling decreased under 1/2 million compared with October and increased over 3 millions compared with November 1934. Imports at 71 1/2 millions rose nearly 7 millions compared with November 1934 but 2 millions less than the previous month.

SILVER DEADLOCK

No Buyers Of Ready At Low Prices

Bombay, Dec 14

There is no improvement in the silver situation and to-day there were sellers of ready silver at Rs. 57 but even at this level there was no buyer. On parity with London ready quotation works out Rs. 58/11. This disparity shows that there is no confidence in the market.

The Board of Directors are to meet again to-morrow but in view of deadlock in London forward market, there is no chance of any possibility of opening business.

The gold market was steady with a limited business.

New York Spot silver prices were reduced yesterday, but the Montreal market was steady with a good requiry.

Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day at 1-2 3/8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	57	0	0
Magsar	58	8	0
Posh	58	11	0
Ready gold	34	14	6
Magsar	34	14	6
Posh	34	13	9

N. Y. SILVER

New York, Dec 13

Spot silver prices were again reduced one cent to 60 3/4 cents

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 14

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/6
3 per cent 1941 103/12
3 per cent 1951/54 101/13
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53 105/8
4 per cent 1943 108/9
4 per cent 1960/70 110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/2
5 per cent 1939/44 109/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/13

TAX-FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/7
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 106/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114/8
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 96/3 and touched at Rs. 96/7. The tone was steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 13

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £86 3/4.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106 1 4

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 1/4

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan new 98 3 4

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 1/8

10-100	Vulcan	7	4

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	153	12

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 13

Broach A/M 1936 opening 219; highest 221; lowest 218 1/4; closing 220 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 200 1/4; highest 201; lowest 200; closing 201

Oomra March opening 199; highest 200 1/4; lowest 198 1/2; closing 199 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 149 1/4; highest 151; lowest 149 1/4; closing 151

Bengal March opening 148 1/2; highest 150; lowest 148 1/2; closing 150

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 17 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Re. 4 1/2

Scattered Buying In Steel Shares

Restricted Business And Narrow Fluctuations

OPERATORS AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY: December 14.

The Local Share Bazar opened quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range, but towards the close there was some support, which resulted in a small improvement. The Market was a steady one with a limited turnover.

It appears that despite cheap abundant supply of money, there is utter absence of any important outside support and the market looks a narrow trading affair. Business for the next settlement will commence from 19th inst.

The slump in Silver Market had no effect on share prices, but there is less disposition to operate pending further developments.

Cement Shares are keeping steady with a restricted turnover. Cotton Mill Shares were quietly steady. Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 570 and after advancing to Rs. 580 closed at Rs. 578-12.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Dec. 14.

100	Ahm Advance	302	8
500	Bombay Cotton	40	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	732	8
250	Bradbury	100	0
100	Century	195	0
100	Central	253	2
100	Colaba	137	8
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	340	0
	E D Sassoon	0-5	0
100	Finlay	117	8
100	Gokak	168	12
1000	Hindustan	1750	0
100	Indore	63	2
100	Khatau	78	2
100	Kohinoor	202	8
250	Laxmi	667	8
100	Madhavji	6	12
	[illegible]as United	40	0
1000	Morarji	905	0
250	Model	48	8
50	Mysore	55	0
200	New Great	122	8
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	300	0
25	Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000	Sholapur	2400	0
50	Simplex	68	12
100	Swadeshi	151	14
100	Swan	156	4
25	Tata	8	0
500	Vishnu	1300	0
1000	Western	750	0

BANKS

50-100	Borada	105	0
25-50	Centeral	37	6
500	Imperial	1580	0
125-500	Im. Con.	386	4
50-100	India	123	0
100	Reserve Bank	130	8
5	Union	5-9	0

CEMENTS.

10	Bunci	36	6
70	Gwalior	125	0
160	Indian	455	10
100	Katni Def.	2,190	0
100	Katni Ord.	371	4
75	Okha	255	10
10	Punjab	25	10
100	Shahabad	470	0
70	United	123	0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11	14
15-75	New India	44	8
200	Oriental	4700	0
1000	Andhra Valley	1647	8
10	Ajmer	13	2 X.D.
50	Bombay Tram	149	11
100	Bombay Suburban	170	0
10	Broach	11	10
100	Karachi	223	12
100	Poona	218	12
100	Surat	175	0
100	Tata Hydro	167	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 14

Century 192 195
Bombay Dyeing 727 730 728 732
Kohinoor 201 202
Central India 251 252 253
New Great 122
Simplex 68
Swadeshi 152 157 151/14
Bundi 36/2 36 36/6
I Cement 455 456 455
Punjab 25/10 25/8 25/10
Shahabad 470
Andhra 1645 1647
Tata Hydro 167/8
Tata Power 1556 1565 1562
Tram Ord 149/11
T Steel Defd 572 575 573 580 578
T Steel Ord 146/8 146/12 147/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref 163/4 163
Bellapur 163
B Steam 281 282
B Burma 393 396 394 396

1000	Tata Power	1562	8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	907	8
100	Amr. Patty	119	12
100	C. Province	93	0
100	Dhond Baramati	98	0
100	Gujarat	75	0
100	Mandra Bhon	97	0
100	Pachora Jamner	92	8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	96	8
500	Tapty Valley	775	0

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	31	8
75	Tata Steel Def.	578	12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	210	0
50	Belapur Sugar	163	12
250	Bombay Steam	282	8
125	Bombay Burma	396	4
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	135	0
	Bsh. Br. B. Petrol	3-13	6
50	Bombay Telephone	108	0
100	Indian Bleaching	98	12
100	Indian Radio Def.	515	0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	492	8
1000	Port Canning	575	0
5	Scindia	14	14
30	Premier Construction	74	4
25	Tata Oil	17	12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290	0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84	8
5	p.c. Central India	526	4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	141	4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149	6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1502	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163	0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647	8

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Dec 13

December 56.00 plus 2.00
March 51.40 plus 1.05
May 50.95 plus .95

WHEAT CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec 13

Dec dol. 1.01 5/8
May dol. 1.00 1/2
July dol. 0.92 5/8

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec 13

March 2.10 plus 3
May 2.14 plus 3
July 2.18 plus 3
September 2.23 plus 3

WHEAT LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec 13

December 75 3/4
March 74 1/4d.
May 74 1/2d.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 14

Following a rise of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 221 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 220/8 on scattered selling. Later on there was improved demand and prices advanced to Rs. 221/8. The undertone of the market was very good.

Liverpool market opened unchanged but in the local market there was some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 220/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	Rs.	220/4	
Oomra D/J.	Rs.	201/4	
Oomra March	Rs.	199/8	
Bengal D/J	Rs.	150/4	
Bengal March	Rs.	148/4	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec 14.

Wheat	1,325	cwts.
Linseed	131	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	60	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,115	cwts.
Poppyseed	36	cwts.
Groundnuts	12,581	cwts.
Castorseed	408	cwts.
Rice	11,853	cwts.
Myrabollams	6,104	cwts.
Cottonseed	9,953	cwts.
Mowraseed	685	cwts.
Gram	804	cwts.
Joowar	246	cwts.
Barley	110	cwts.
Bajree	2,706	cwts.
Coal	1,328	tons.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 14

Ready Javas Rs. 13-10-3
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-14
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 4-1-6
Kesar Rs. 14-3
Saraya Rs. 14-1
Java Spot F 4.20

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 14

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936

Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 271 3/4

Banks selling T T 269 3/4

Banks buying T T 267 1/8

PARIS

Banks selling T T 560

Banks buying T T 570

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3 8

Banks buying T T 77 1/8

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA

Banks selling 54 3/8

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 87 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 80 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.92 7/8 13th instant

Hongkong/London 1/4 14th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 3/8 14th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/32 14th instant

Java/London 7.23 3/4 14th instant

London/Paris 74.51 13th instant

London/Belgium 29.21 1/2 13th instant

London/Switzerland 15.19 1/2 13th instant

London/Berlin 12.24 1/2 13th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 13th instant

London/New York 4.92 13/16 13th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/2 13th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-1-2 12th instant £7-1-1 13th instant

Silver London Ready 26 7/8 12th instant 26 7/16 13th instant

Silver London Forward nil 12th instant nil 13th instant

Silver New York Ready 62 12th instant 61 13th instant

London discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 12th instant 3/4 per cent 13th instant

London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 12th instant 3/4 per cent 13th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 mos 1 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Dr. Carl Ackerman, Dean of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, along with a party of American journalists.

RANJI TROPHY TOURNEY

Match Between Gujarat And Western India States

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 14.

After half an hour's play to-day Noor Mahomed clean bowled Hari Mali and brought the Western India States' first innings to an end for 348 runs. Colha remained unbeaten with 185 runs. Hari Mali had scored 25.

In the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament Gujarat fared badly in their first venture against Western India making at lunch interval 98 runs for the loss of 6 wickets.

Dr. Gurtu captured two wickets, those of Sahana (0) and Desai (8). Kesari had Shaikh out for 9 and Hans for 12 while Amar Sing and Mali had Prof. Joshi and Godambe dismissed for deck and one respectively. Ismail and Prince Khanderao were batting at lunch time for 47 and 13 respectively with 7 extras and total 98.

Gujarat were all out for 144 runs. Amarsingh getting four wickets. The Western India States are not forcing a follow on.

Soon after lunch Ismail completed his individual 50 when Gurtu had him off Amar Singh at 102. Prince Khanderao (16) was next dismissed at 113 by Amar Singh, while Gurtu clean-bowled Noor Mahomed (9) at 140. Amar Singh shattered the wicket of Surti (30), thus concluding the Gujarat first innings for 144. (Bham, not out 0), and extras 9. Amar Singh, Gurtu, Kesari and Mali captured 4, 3, 2 and 1 wickets for 50, 48, 22 and 15 runs respectively.

The Western India States then commenced their second knock and had scored 136 for the loss of seven wickets. Noor Mahomed bowled Mehromjee (11) at 32, while Bham bowled out Faiz Ahmed (33), and Narsingh Kesari (14) at 52 and 67 respectively. Joshi had Manilal (10) leg before at 96, while Bham got leg before Indravijayasingh (22) at the same total. Amar Singh (17) accounted for a magnificent sixer and fell a victim to Prince Khanderao who on the last ball of the day clean-bowled Khan Saheb of Manavadar (1) at 136. Kolha is batting (22) extras 6.

Dr. Jafri For Calcutta

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

Dr. Jafri, Deputy Director of the Public Information Bureau, leaves for Calcutta on the 20th of December. 'En route' he visits Cawnpore and Benares and stays in each place for two days.—United Press.

Central India Meet Australians

SCORE 275 RUNS FOR 7 WICKETS

INDORE, Dec. 14.

Australians met Central India here to-day. The latter occupied the crease the whole of the day at the end of which they had made 275 runs for seven wickets (Major (C. K. Nayudu 50, Jagdale 55, C. S. Nayudu 42 and Bhaya (not out) 48.

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Dec. 14.

A strong Central India team including five cricketers who have played for India in the Test matches against England met the Australians here to-day when the latter commenced their three days' fixture.

The Australians were again without the service of McCartney Allsop. Nagel, Ironmonger, Ellis and Wendellbill. The deficit of payers was made up by the inclusion of Davis and Warne the latter player having been requisitioned from Patiala.

THE TEAMS.

The following are the teams:

AUSTRALIANS: Ryder, (Capt.) Leather, Alexander, Hendry, Oxenham, Mair, Love, Bryant, Morrisby, Dais and Warne.

CENTRAL INDIA: Maharajkumar of Alirajpur (Capt.), Major C. K. Nayudu, S. Wazir Ali, J. G. Navle, C S Nayudu, Mushtaqali, J N Bhayt, M M Jagdale, Hazare Ziaulhussein and Tatarao.

Ziaulhussein is the same bowler who did so well with the ball against the Australians at Ajmer earlier in the tour.

The Maharaikumar won the toss and Central India went in to but on a good matting wicket.

The start was delayed by over half an hour. The ground of Yashwant Cricket Club where the match is being played looked extremely pretty with numerous princely shamianas pitched round it. The whole of the wide outfield rolled hard right up to the boundary line looks like a mud tennis court. As a result of this the outfield was very fast and even a slight misfield meant a boundary.

Warne not having arrived up to 11-30 the Australians were given a local player to field for him. Ryder carefully set his field and Leather and Alexander who opened to Navle and Jagdale showed by their springiness and extreme accuracy right from the start that they well realised they were up against the tea mof almost All India strength with their own strength hardly up to the scratch. Leather was making the ball kick every now and then and Jagdale used his height to get over the ball very cleverly. Navle who failed so badly at Bombay shaped more comfortably on his home ground and was strong in his pet strokes to fine-leg and through the slips.

EXCELLENT FEILDING.

The fielding was excellent and the first half hour's play produced only 20 runs. The only incident during this period was when Jagdale instead of leaving a high kicker from Leather alone played it almost shoulder-high and Oxenham rushing forward from the gully just failed to reach the ball.

Oxenham came on at 19 and Navle had l.b.w. with his very second ball (20-1-12). Navle had been out in exactly the same manner to the same bowler at Bombay in the second innings.

Mushtaq Ali joined Jagdale and got two fine turns to leg both of which reached the boundary. His second hit just cleared Ryder's upraised hands (though he jumped high into the air) at square-leg but off Alexander's third ball Mushtaq Ali rashly repeated the stroke and Mair just behind Ryder towards fine leg got a dolly catch (31-2-10).

NAYUDU COMES IN

The play so far had been entirely dominated by bowlers. Jagdale and Major C. K. Nayudu now came together and the higher calibre of cricket was at once evident. Nayudu was every now and then having a sudden go at the ball but missing more often than hitting. At other times he was cautious. Fifty appeared on board after an hour's batting and at fifty-four Mair came on in the place of Alexander. Nayudu might have been stumped off new bowler if Love had been just a fraction of a second too quick. Nayudu apparently found Mair more difficult to play than Oxenham whom he glanced to leg-boundary thrice in ten minutes though the stroke on each occasion was such as no aspirant to class should attempt to copy. It was Nayudu's safety stroke—a huge swipe across the break with his right foot dragged just within the crease. Leather came back for a short spell but Mair was brought back again as Nayudu and Jagdale were not afraid to cut and hook. Mair almost tied up the batsmen in this spell and Nayudu longing out to him to desperation gave a sitter to Ishaq (substitute for Warne) and latter misjudging a catch on the boundary dropped the catch. Ryder came on for the last over before lunch and Nayudu hit him for three fours, all pulls to square-leg.

At lunch the score was 97 for two wickets.

MAIR'S RICH 'BAG'

Mair captured two valuable wickets within 20 minutes of resumption, the batsmen to go being C. K. Nayudu and Wazir Ali. He was extremely accurate and except when the batsmen tempted the fates by hitting out, he had them almost tied into knots. At 116 the Nayudu-Jagdale partnership was broken. Nayudu had just reached his 50, the result of 90 minutes batting when he attempted to draw away his bat after shaping to cut and gave a simple catch to Henry at slip. Nayudu had given one real chance in his 50 which included eight hits to the boundary. The third wicket partner ship had added 85 runs and had held slow bowlers in the morning when they were in their most destructive mood. Wazir Ali failed in his third consecutive innings against Australians. He played the first ball he received from Mair and then steeped too far across as though to leg-glide and was bowled past his leg.

JAGDALE'S FAULTLESS DISPLAY.

Jagdale and C. S. Nayudu carried the score from 116 to 143 before they were parted. Jagdale reached his 50 in 135 minutes and then in attempting a big hit off Mair skied the ball and was caught by Oxenham moving quickly backwards from mid-off. Jagdale had given a faultless display and had reached the boundary eight times (143-5-55).

C. S. Nayudu and Bhaya then struck what was probably the prettiest partnership of the whole innings. Both exploited the cross-bat stroke to square-leg (Australians call it the cow shot) to great purpose and the success they met with, was a measure of punishment they gave to Oxenham and Mair. C. S. Nayudu survived several appeals for l.b.w. and stumping and eventually was out stumped when his score was 42. This score included seven hits to the boundary (211-6-42).

MAHARAJKUMAR HITS OUT.

The Maharajkumar hooked and drove to leg very strongly and by the time Bhaya had made only two runs, he had increased his score from 17 to double that figure. After the partnership had added 38 runs, Alexander bowled the Central India Captain for 34 which included five fours (249-7-34). Bhaya was joined by Hazare and later sent up 250 on board after innings had lasted 230 minutes. Central India had now topped the previous highest score made against the Australians in this tour, namely 241 by Bombay City. These two batsmen were not out at the close, Bhaya being (not out) 48 and Hazare (not out) 11. Bhaya has played a faultless innings so far and given a very forceful display on the legside.

Central India 1st Innings

Navle l.b.w. b. Oxenham ...	12
Mushtaqali c. Mair, b Alexander	10
C. K. Nayudu c. Hendry b. Mair	50
Wazir Ali b. Mair	0
Jagdale c. Oxenham b. Mair	55
C. S. Nayudu (stumped) Love b. Mair	42
Bhaya (not out)	48
Maharajkumar b Alexander	34
Hazare (not out)	11
Extras	13
Total (for 7 wkts.) ...	275.

Mr. Arthur Jackman, Organising Secretary, World Congress of Faiths, arrived in Bombay on Thursday by the English mail bot.

"TYRANNY" OF MAJORITY

Muslim Councillors See Calcutta Mayor

CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

As announced the Muslim Councillors met this evening at the Mayor's residence to consider the situation arising out of their walk-out from yesterday's Corporation meeting.

It is understood that several Muslim Councillors handed over resignations at this Conference to the Mayor as a protest against what they characterised as "the tyranny of the Hindu Councillors who constitute majority in the Corporation."

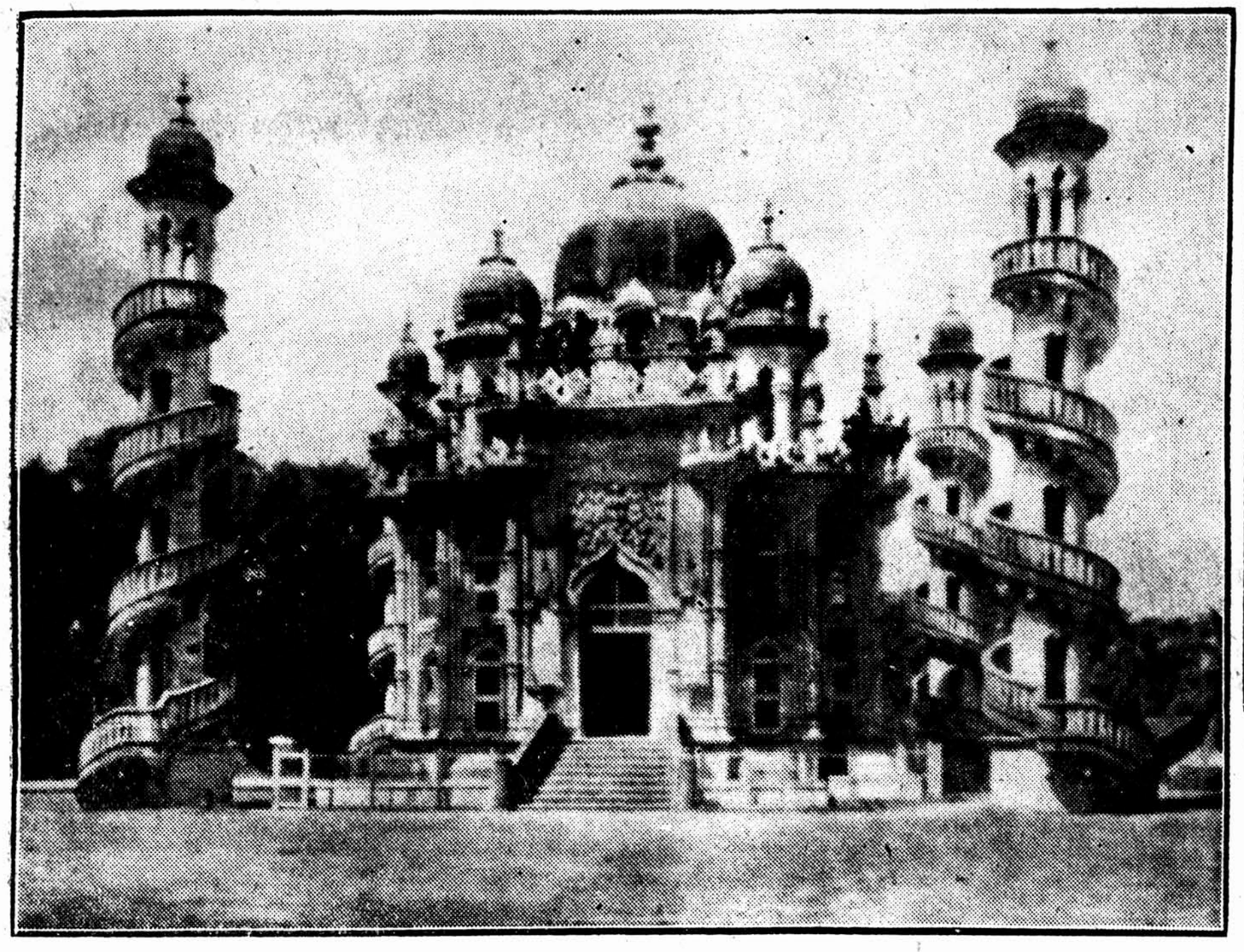
But the Mayor is still trying to bring about an amicable settlement of the whole matter and does not propose to include this item on the agenda of business for the next Corporation meeting till all the avenues of effecting an amicable settlement have been explored.

It is understood that the Mayor will convene an informal conference of prominent Hindu and Muslim Councillors next Monday in this connection.—United Press.

CHAMPION SKATERS

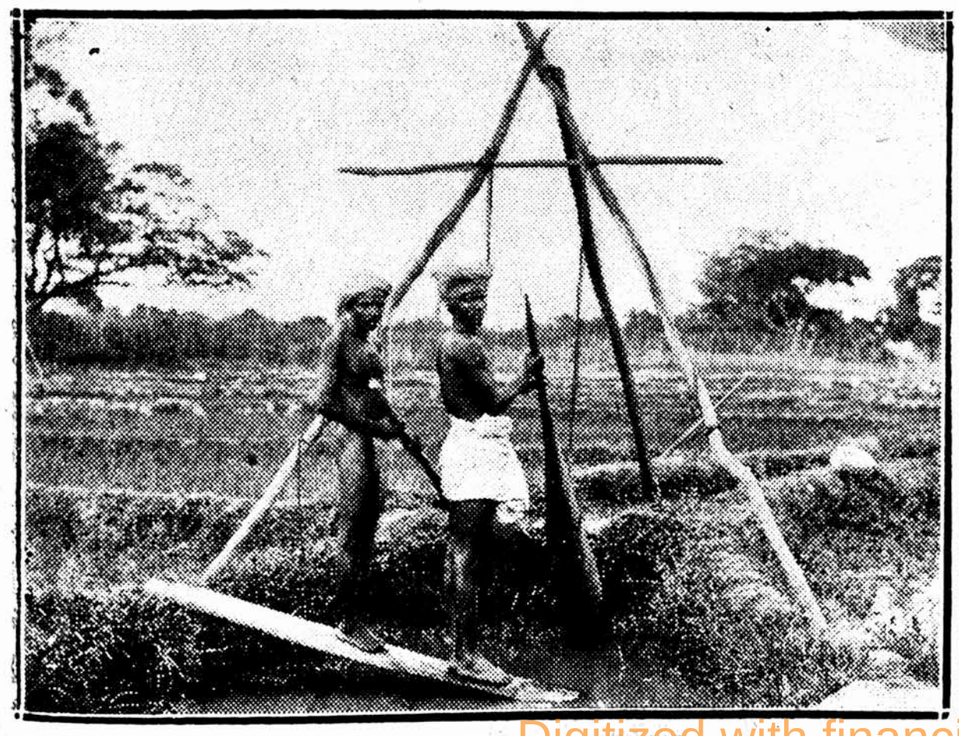
Sonja Henie of Norway and Karl Schaefer of Austria, two world-champions in Figure Skating, who will probably take part in the Olympic Winter games early next year in Germany.

Mr. Shankarrao Muley who has created a record of 65-hours and 20 mins. in continuous cycling in India. The feat was performed in Poona last week.



The Tomb of Vazir Saheb Bahauddin Bhai at Junagadh. (Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine.")

Admiral Shushin Nagano, Chief Naval delegate of Japan at the Naval Conference which opened in London on Monday last.



Irrigation — Indigenous Style.

A novel bird-house in one of Melbourne's public parks.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

Sunday, December 15, 1935

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